THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1873. NUMBER 18.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Working a Poor Farm.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* "having nothing to start with," purchased, on easy terms, "one of the poorest farms in the township," and made it productive. His plan is as follows: First, plow deep, then seed with wheat; in the spring sow clover on the field; the summer after I take off the crop, I pasture one season, and the next season I let the clover grow up and come out in bloom, and when the heads begin to turn brown, I take my three-horse plow and break up the land nine inches deep; let it lie until the first week in September, then I take my two-horse plow and go four inches deep, and then sow in wheat again. The year following, in the spring, turn up for corn to the depth of nine inches as at first.

REARING BULL CALVES.

The *Scottish Farmer* thus describes the manner of rearing calves in Scotland:

A bull calf intended to be kept for service should get a full allowance of new milk daily for at least four months, along with cake. The object throughout in regulating the feeding should be to keep him in vigorous health, but carefully avoiding that "show condition" which some think requisite in bringing up young bulls. Bean meal, cake, and crushed oats, along with grass or hay and roots, is the best diet. During the first year, young bulls should be ringed, and accustomed to be led about. Unless under special circumstances, a bull should be allowed to pasture with the cows, but when it is necessary to keep him confined to the house he should get walking exercise for at least two hours every day. Attention must be paid to the feet of bulls kept in the house, as the hoofs are apt to grow too much, and inconvenience him in walking. Bulls which are constantly confined are apt to become vicious; but much depends upon the character of the keeper. Any person who systematically maltreats a bull, or appears timid in going about him, should be changed at once.

POTASH FOR PEACH TREES.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, recently, a gentleman alluded to potash as a most excellent fertilizer for peach trees. He had a peach orchard of about twenty-five acres; the soil was poor and manured with potash only. One barrel costing $35, or fifteen cents a pound, lasted him four years. He dissolved it in water, so that the lye would be so weak that a potato put in it would not quite come to the surface, and then applied two quarts of this liquid close around the trunk every spring. Two 2,000 peach trees, he had sold during the past five years $12,000 worth of peaches. His crop has been in 1867, 1,569 bushels; in 1868, 680 bushels; in 1549, 1,400 bushels; in 1870, 350 bushels; and last year 1,800 bushels. He had also good prospect for a crop this year, the buds being nearly all perfect.

TREATMENT OF HAMS.

To preserve hams through the summer make a number of cotton bags, a little larger than your hams. After the hams are well smoked, place them in the bags, and get the best kind of sweet, well-made hay; cut it with a knife, and with your hands press it well around the hams in the bags; tie the bags with strings, put on a card of the year, to show their age, and hang them up in a garret or some dry room, and they will last two years, and will be better for boiling than on the day you hung them up. This method costs but little, and the bags will last forty years. No fine or bugs will touch the hams if the hay is well pressed around them; the sweating of the hams will be taken up by the hay, and it will impart a fine flavor to the hams. The hams should be treated in this way before the hot weather sets in.

FREEZING THEE SEEDS.

The erroneous impression seems to prevail with many persons, that tree seeds in order to germinate, must first be frozen. The peach and other fruits are raised in countries where the ground never freezes. The fact is that many seeds lose their sprouting coats, that if sown in ordinary soil, they will not soften in time to grow the first season. This difficulty may be overcome in Spring, by soaking them for a few days or until the germ just begins to swell, when they may be mixed with sand or other substance to dry them, and sown immediately. The seeds of honey locust and osage-orange have such hard coverings that the water should be made very hot. A good way is to place seeds in a leaky cask and pour the warm water through them. This gives a change of water, which prevents their souring.—*Eclectic Ruralist.*

TO KILL CURRANT WORMS.

I give the following cheap and simple remedy that I have used for three years with perfect success: Take a few lumps of common quicklime, pour on it a little water, just sufficient so that when slaked it will be a dry powder. When the worms appear, early in the days be on the under part of the bush first, pepper them with this powder. It will kill them without fail, and will not injure the bushes in the least. If more worms should appear, which will very likely be the case, repeat the operation. This remedy has the merit of being effective, cheap, and within the reach of all. Lime for this purpose can be prepared at any time and can be used when wanted.—JAMES SMITH, Monroe county, N. Y.

A NEW PAN FOR SETTING MILK.

The St. Albans, Vt., *Messenger* gives the following description of the compartment milk pan and coolers, and expresses the opinion that they will soon come into general use. The pan has a piece of block tin bent to a pan of large size and one of small size, thus adapting it to the varying wants of the dairy throughout the year. The cooler is so constructed as to secure a current of water both under and around the pan, and thus prevent objections of inaccessibility, and of liability to rust. The educt of the pan passes through that of the vat, and there seems to be no principle that science has suggested or practice demanded, which the combined pan and cooler does not comply with.

DRILLING CORN IN STRAIGHT ROWS.

Mr. H. Willard, of Wisconsin, says he drills his corn in rows four feet apart, sowing two rows at once with an ordinary grain-drill. To make the rows straight, he "takes a light rod and fastens it to the centre of the tongue of the drill with two staples, in such a way that it can be easily moved from one side to the other, and rest on the frame of the drill just forward of the wheels. A trace chain is suspended from the rod to run in the last row planted, and that is all the guide. At the end of the row, before turning round, the rod is changed to the other side, and it will then indicate the exact point at which to start ahead."

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

A series of experiments, instituted to test the average loss in weight by dry ng, shows that corn loses one-fifth, and wheat one fourteenth by the process. From this statement it appears that farmers will realize nearly as much per bushel for corn in the fall at seventy-five cents than the following summer at one dollar a bushel, and that wheat at $1.32 in December is equal to $1.50 for the same wheat in June following. This estimate is made on the basis of interest at seven per cent., and takes no account of loss from vermin. These facts are worthy of consideration.

HENS EATING EGGS.

A correspondent of N. E. Homestead says: Hens eat their eggs because they desire food of the kind of which the egg is composed—the shell to procure lime, and the yolk and white to procure albumen, and other oily substances. Now if the hens can obtain a sufficient quantity of these oily substances in their daily food, they will not eat their eggs. This can be effectually accomplished by keeping within reach of the fowls, a constant supply of air slaked lime, fat meat and pulverized bone.

CHOOSING A GOOD COW. .

A writer in N. W. *Farmer* says: The crumply horn is a good indication; a full "eye another. Her head should be small and short. Avoid the Roman nose; this indicates thin milk, and but little of it. See that she is dished in the face—sunk between the eyes. Notice that she is what stock men call a good handler—skin soft and loose, like the skin on a dog. Deep from the loin to the udder, and a very slim tail. A cow with these marks never fails to be a good milker.

WHEN TO GRAFT.

Grafting may be done any time in the Spring before the swelling of the buds, or even after the tree is in leaf if the clons for grafting have been kept back so as to remain dormant. The stone fruits become active first, and then pears and apples. Clons may be cut any time after the falling of the leaves and before the buds have swollen in the Spring, always being careful that they be not cut in freezing weather.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

To Make a Pair of Pants.—In answer to a lady's inquiry, I suggest: Put in pockets; work buttonholes in front piece, and stitch it on; spread lining, and baste on fronts and backs; cut lining; baste from notch at knee to foot, without regard to the bottom; also from notches near pockets; work the fullness in evenly, from front notches at knee, on inside, to crotch, working fullness toward the top; sew and press; put in canvass and hem bottoms; sew on waistbands; sew together and press them off; sew on buttons, and you are done. I do not wish to discourage you, but if you wish to know how to make a pair of pants as they should be made, go to your tailor and ask him to show you how; or, if he would let you work a week or two (and charge you only for the goods you spoil) you should be thankful.—TAILOR.

To Make Raised Doughnuts.—Take a quart of sponge for bread after it is light, a pint of warm water, two eggs, a teacup of sugar, a flinch of salt, a teaspoon of ground cinnamon, three tablespoonfuls of lard, or fried pork gravy; mix this well and mould in four the smae as for bread. Let the dough stand until light; then cut in any shape and fry in hot lard. They are lighter if cut in strips and and twisted than if cut with a cake cutter. The quantity of sponge used need not be measured. A little practice enables one to judge the quantity sufficiently near. Lard is better to shorten them with than butter. They can be made without sugar occasionally, and it makes an agreeable change. These make prime breakfast cakes with coffee.—*Farmer's Wife.*

Old Recipe for Custards.—The antiquity of the following may be as acceptable as its excellence. The date of it is 1669. Take two quarts of cr-am, and boil it well with whole spice; Cloves of twelve eggs, and six whites, well beaten and strained; then put in these eggs over the fire, and keep stirring lest they turn; then, when they are thoroughly hot take it off and stir it till almost cold; then put in rose-water and sugar, and take out the whole spice; then put your custard into several things to bake, and do not let them stand too long in the oven. When you serve them, strew on small French comfits of divers colors, or else fine sugar, which you please.

Sweet Potato Balls.—First boil the potatoes; then carefully mash the ferinaceous part. Boil in the meantime a pint of milk; put in some lemon peel, a couple of small lumps of sugar, and a little salt. When the milk boils take it off the fire, and add the potatoes, so as to form a paste, or, rather, a tolerably thick mush. When cool, make it into balls, cover these with crumbs of bread and yolk of eggs; fry to a nice brown color, and serve up with sugar strewed over them.

BEAVER VALLEY.

Rochester and its Attractive Surroundings.

"Just Forty Years Ago."

ITS PROGRESS, PROSPERITY AND PROSPECTS.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

[Letter No. 9.]

Rochester.

Rochester is the youngest town in Beaver Valley, having its existence as a town only about forty years. Its history is not connected with any of the early incidents, for which its neighbors are famous. It is singular why it was overlooked so long, and why it was not the first town on the mouth of the Beaver. In every point it is superior as a place for business, to either Bridgewater or Beaver, having an unlimited capacity for wharfage and advantageous locations for manufactories and business houses. Its life has been an exciting one, fully as much so as any other settlement in the Beaver Valley. No western town ever saw more exciting land speculations or wilder financial undertakings, than have been here witnessed. Although the history of the town does not run back into that of the aboriginals, or to that of the pioneers who first laid claim to the lands in and around it, yet many scenes of interest have transpired on the soil and made it memorable and of interest to those who have been permitted to hear the stories and thrilling adventures of the good old fathers.

The "Academy Outlots" were located in a portion of what is now Rochester, running to its lower or eastern boundary. Connected with these outlots, there is much that is very interesting, but it is now too late to gather any credible account of the events that transpired back at that time. The fathers are gone, and with them has been lost a great deal of valuable reminiscences. Tradition gives us something even in a while, but too unreliable and uncertain to relate here. The town was a part of New Sewickley township until the year 1832. During the period preceding that date, there were built on the flat and steppes forming the present borough, about twenty houses, some of them running back to a very early period. This was the nucleus around which the town was gathered, and from its first survey and run off. Some few buildings were done by Samuel Moore as early as 1825. The family of Moores were among the earliest settlers in Beaver Valley, and this gentleman constructed the saw-mills on the lower waters, doing a fair business at that time. This would seem to be the first industry in Rochester, or its present limits, and the adaptability of the location, and the advantages of the business for the place, were early recognized. Boat building was carried on at a much earlier period on the Beaver above Rochester, probably on account of there being plenty of timber.

"The Oldest Inhabitant."

The town of Rochester came into existence in the year 1832. The first lots laid out on the river seem to have been during that year, by J. A. Sholes, Esq., who is yet residing in a house located on one of the lots. The number of lots comprised all of one-half of one of the outlots, being about four acres. These lots are located on the river bank, not far from where the wharf is built. About this time a saw mill was erected by Mr. Aitkens, which was followed not longer after by the car factory, a large three-story building, which has since been in use as a plow factory. Dating from this period, was the commencement of the manufacturing interests of the town. Another boat yard was put in operation and run for some years. It was engaged in two good boat yards in successful operation, doing business to their full capacity. During that time, and for some time afterwards, the business was considerable, and about brought some degree of prosperity to the people. Business became more active, and a bright future was opening up before the town. Commerce was now being attracted to the place, and in 1834 the first boat left Rochester on the route, and opened a new and continuously increasing business. The boat was named New Castle, probably after the town of that name, on the canal recently built, at the head of the Beaver river, and with which the town was then coming up. Warehouses were now the order of the day, and the first one was a small building set on the bank by Mr. Sholes in front of his residence.

The "Boating" Trade.

Boating became now a thriving business. hundreds of boats yearly passing up and down the river, and landing at Rochester. A report made by the Cincinnati Board of Trade prior to 1850, shows that 253 different packets annually passed up or down the Ohio river, in their trips from Pittsburgh to the lower ports and return, and necessarily all must pass Rochester, any of which could be hailed and made use of for conveyance. Of course, the thousands of trips in all were made by these boats, hundreds of which landed, and received and landed their cargoes. It had become an immense business in the course of a few years, giving good employment to nearly a thousand hands, adding very much to the progress of the town. The completion of the canal running to Erie, and connecting with other canals at or near New Castle for other points, created a large and growing trade in this direction. Good outlets were established, by which the town had access to the outer world, and soon became a very prominent point.

In 1835 and 1836, a great impulse was given to the town by the operations of Mr. Ovid Pierce, a gentleman who owned largely of the property of the town, and had an interest in making it successful. Hundreds of acres of ground were laid out in lots and extensively advertised throughout the country. All available property was brought up, and then the greatest efforts were put forth to show the convenient advantages, &c., for the purpose of building up the town. Beaver Valley has never witnessed another such excitement as was thus created. Property ran up to the highest possible prices, and men became rich—or poor—in a day. This was pushed to the greatest extent, and the property fell into the hands of a New York company. Of course, this state of affairs could not last a great while, and the bubble soon burst and Rochester assumed a more established base. Strange incidents are narrated in connection with this great speculation, but they should not find place in these letters. The excitement is referred to merely as a historical fact. Fortunes were more or less affected also, and property sold for unprecedented sums. Rochester became a borough in the year 1849, and started on such with an established reputation as a good business point. During the same year a convenient wharf was built for the accommodation of the river traffic. Improvements became much more rapid, and means for the extension of business were made use of. In 1853, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was completed through the town, which opened up a new field for its enterprise and added very largely to the business prospects and interests of the town.

Rochester's Outlook for the Future.

In 1856 the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad was opened for business and opened another scope of country for the enlargement of the town's business interests. Shortly after was built a road to Erie was also opened, thus giving to the town the outlet by river and rail to Pittsburgh; the river outlet to the lower ports; one railroad leading to the granaries and pasture fields of the great West, and another to the Atlantic coast; two or three canals leading to the great lakes of the north-west. It is not a difficult matter to see what a vast field was here opened up, for the advancement of the material interests of Rochester, and the building up of a large city. With such avenues of trade opened up to her doors, and such a variety of interests presented for the use of the citizens of the borough, is it any wonder that her citizens dreamed and talked of commercial greatness and financial power? It would seem to the observer that the immense trade on the roads leading to the great West were enough to give business prominence to any place of moderate energy. Under the stimulus of the fields of commercial fertility thus placed within the reach of Rochester, it soon became quite a forwarding point. All these roads and canals necessarily touched the town, and from all points of the country goods could be shipped directly to the port and stations within its limits. Merchandise of all kinds found here a place from which it could be shipped to all parts of Beaver county and parts of Butler. In the improvement of its business interests, rapid strides had also been made in building and improving the appearance of the town. The rapid improvements made in the other valley towns had given an impetus to those of Rochester, which, as a matter of course, did not desire to be outdone by its neighbors and rivals. Direct connection was opened between Rochester and the east by the opening of the opposite side of the river by a good steam ferry, which was another important addition to the town in the way of directing a large trade from that side of the river, and a considerable travel on the part of the citizens.

Many industries of various kinds were finding a good, substantial footing and remunerative employment was given to scores of workmen, whose cosy little homes soon began to dot the hill sides, and vie with more costly dwellings, in their surroundings of natural beauty. The whole town was alive with the ceaseless activity on the part of its citizens, and every one pronounced it the home of thrift and energy. Attention was being paid to the moral and intellectual wants of the people and every effort was put forth to make the status of the people inferior to none anywhere.

BEAVER.

LETTER NO. 10.

The Rochester of To-day

is a pleasantly situated borough of over 2,000 inhabitants, and in point of location, the varied character of its scenery, and advantageous location for business, is unexcelled. The older and more business portion of the town is located on a flat forming the banks of the Ohio river and skirting at points on the Beaver river. Here the manufactories and shops are found making music by their incessant activity and the buzz and hum of the machinery. Running back from the river, are the hill sides, upon which are built the homes, churches, etc., well out of the rush and bustle of the business marts. As already mentioned, the town presents from the elevated points of Beaver, a scene singularly beautiful. The picturesqueness of its scenery is finely supplemented by the tasty and really beautiful little homes that cover the hill sides. From portions of Rochester, some very fine scenes are afforded and will repay the trip to see them. Quite an interesting view is presented up the Beaver valley, with its quaint, old-fashioned houses set in among the more modern, and the winding course of the river with its old bridges and busy manufactories. A good view is also had of the space of country across and up the Ohio, and in every direction, the scenery is overshadowed and guarded by the beautiful hills, and the waters beside them. As already intimated, the business of Rochester is quite extensive, indeed much more so than shown on the surface by the number of business houses. The part of the town most easily utilized for business purposes, is factories, stores, &c., is taken up with the two lines of railroad running through it. Taking first the shops and factories, there are presented to us two wagon shops, owned by Wallace and Boyd & Shaw respectively; Ernest Degn's candle and soap factory, already favorably known to the trade; Henry Lapp's furniture shop; W. H. Marshall's marble shop and James Whitehead's sash and door factory. In mills we have Oatman & Co.'s steam saw mill and three first-class planing mills belonging to M. Miller & Co., Miller & Farraud, and Scott, Boyle & Williams. These several industries seem to be doing a thriving business, and add much to the activity and trade of the town, giving employment to several hands, and, in their line, turning out goods of first-class quality.

The Larger Manufactories.

In addition to these there are three manufactories of a larger scale in operation. The foundry of J. J. Anderson & Co., employing now some eight hands, is doing a very fine business, principally in railroad castings, etc. This establishment was removed from Bridgewater in the year 1865, then owned by J. J. Anderson & Sons, since which time Captain J. K. Buckley and James Homtley, Esq., have joined it. The "Superior Coffin and Burial Casket Works" were established in the year 1871, and are now in the hands of Messrs. Algeo, Scott & Co. They are doing a large business in their line, making walnut, rosewood and imitation rosewood coffins and caskets of a very superior quality. They employ about 350 coffins and caskets per week, and have in employ seventy-six hands. "The Rochester Tumbler Company" is doing also quite an extensive business in making all kinds of tumblers for table, bar use and jelly tumblers. They make as fine quality, both as regards workmanship and quality of metal, as is made in the country. Their works are well and substantially constructed, and very convenient in all respects. The works are well supplied by water from the Ohio river by a pump, which throws sixty gallons of water per minute, and are well prepared for emergencies. They have a well of drinking water in the works, which is claimed to be a very superior mineral water, and possessing great medicinal properties. Seventy-five hands are employed. These three works alone are quite an addition to the town, and, doing as large a business as they are, add very materially to the prosperity of the place, and open the way for other work and factories.

Pendleton Bro. & Co. have quite an extensive fire brick works and turn out a first class article. The National Plow Manufactory, now quiet, at one time did an extensive business, but has as for some time been suspended. There are twenty-five stores in the town, running from the modest cake shop to the largest of dry goods establishments. It is not supposable that any additions to this line are needed.

Among the very best of the stores, we notice that of which Hon. S. J. Cross is a partner. Mr. Cross, recently elected to the Legislature from this county, has been largely instrumental in promoting the interests of his home. He has been actively engaged in business here for some years, has done much to advance the interests of the town and deserves well at the hands of our people. Several hotels and a first class blast in the town, but none of as good class as Rochester ought to have. They may be well conducted, but the principal ones are dingy looking affairs, and rather repulse than attract travelers. Judging from the business done by the number in existence, there certainly is room for a first class house, which should receive large patronage. Two banking houses are prospering, one under the proprietorship of Messrs. Jno. Conway & Co., which has not long been in existence, and the other Messrs. Speyerer & McDonald, carried on by H. J. Speyerer, Cashier, a very clever young gentleman, who will no doubt make the house a success.

Professional and Spiritual.

The professions are will represented by gentlemen and ladies of culture and skill in their callings. Miss S. Platt, of New Brighton, is the professional at the head of the public schools, and under her superintendence it is a success in every way. The school edifice is a credit to the people, and meets the present wants for the educational training of the youth. Among the churches we have the Episcopal, M. E. German, Lutheran, First German Evangelical Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal, each endeavoring to gain a permanent hold on the hearts of the people. They deserve success, and it is to be hoped will succeed in expelling the evils that curse the towns and are a barrier to its every material progress and growth. I think that it may be truthfully said of this town, that it is an energetic, busy, aggressive one, and is not likely to go backwards in any of its enterprises. Its residences are in the whole good, substantial and compare favorably with other towns of like size. There does not seem to be much attempt at architectural display or finished work. In the region of the station house, many of the buildings are positively disgraceful to a town of as much "get up" as there is in this one. There is no good reason why some of the squalid, dirty looking shanties about should remain so. More imposing and finer looking structures would add to the beauty of the place, and at the same time be of more benefit to the owners. Water street presents a better appearance in the line of creditable dwellings and business houses, and has no reason to be ashamed of many of the houses.

The hill and slopes probably have the best class of clean, well shaped houses. As soon as the line of the railroad is left, there is an improvement observable. But the enterprise and spirit of the place will not long be satisfied with the style of houses, and improvements may be expected as the business increases. There is much available space for beautiful home sites, and that, too, out of the smoke and dust along the railroads. There is also room for a large number of factories along the line of the river. There is no water-power, but there are all needed facilities for the use of steam. Business may be established here that will give employment to hundreds more of men and women who would be an honor to the town. A new station-house is certainly needed. The low, old murky-looking affair that now answers for that purpose, has long ago worn its day. So pool a thing a disgrace, a blot on the fair features of the town, and ought to be removed and a new one built. With new and commodious railroad buildings, it may be that property-holders would be induced to remodel and improve their own property. The improvement of the whole of Railroad street, by the railroads and citizens, is urgently needed to make fair a very finely located part of the town.

The Advantages of Rochester.

Rochester has the elements to make a large and prosperous river town. The railroad facilities are unexcelled, leading into four different parts of the country westward and northward, beside the direct connection with Pittsburgh. The Ohio river gives a good outlet to the South, thus placing the town in easy reach of the best parts of our country. Running westward there is a large scope of territory that has no outlet except by railroad for many hundred miles, and then to reach the lower ports or eastward must pass through Rochester. Why Rochester and contiguous valley towns do not control the business in this fine section of country must ever remain a mystery. The line of the railroad to Erie, New Castle, only twenty miles distant, has grown to be a city, and is rapidly increasing. She has large iron mills, and men who are afraid to give vent to their energy. It is hard to see wherein New Castle has a tithe of the advantages that Rochester has, and yet one is a city and the other very far from it. In all the points that make material progress, they are found here. It is true there is not the advantage of ores immediately at hand, but there is, on the other hand, all facilities for getting it if needed. Fuel is cheap—need not cost more than the same quality in the city of Pittsburgh—and, added to this, there is a good and constantly increasing market for all kinds of manufactured goods, and there is no reason why we should look to other places to supply us.

One of Rochester's greatest needs is the improvement of the Ohio river navigation. It is entirely too uncertain as it is to make a reliable route for traffic and travel. With proper improvements this would be easily done, and would control a large extent of country in its river business. There is no other point in Beaver county, or at any other place, where the port would be convenient for the counties north and west of us, which are now entered by the lines of railroad north and west.

But probably Rochester's greatest need is a class of more energetic business men and capital.

There are some enterprising men in the town, men who have worked hard and will work hard in the future for the advancement of their town, but the number is not large enough to meet the wants of the place. Put on those flats and hills the men and capital that other towns not far off have, and it would eclipse anything that the valley has ever seen. In saying in this letter what has been noted down, it is not to be supposed that a fraction of what Rochester is and may be has been touched or spoken of. To say all that could be said, would trespass the limits of a few letters, but opportunity may be had again, to speak of some other pressing want of the town, which cannot here be dwelt upon, and that is its consolidation with others of its neighbor towns.

BEAVER.

THE Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia has just rendered a decision in the case of Underwood vs. McVeigh, which places the former party in rather an awkward predicament. The plaintiff is none other than Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court, who, it seems, in 1864 undertook to speculate in some Alexandria real estate, in a manner that did not exactly comport with his judicial position. The decree of the Court ejects Underwood from the property which was purchased by him at a confiscation sale ordered by himself, and clearly indicates that in the opinion of the Court "Underwood's conduct had been such as to shock the moral sense of every honest man."

THE CAPITAL.

Improvement of the Monongahela River.

PENNSYLVANIA POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Transportation of Mails on Railroads.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1873.

The plan for improving the Monongahela river from New Geneva to Morgantown, West Virginia, under the law of the last Congress, appropriating $65,000 for the purpose, will be carried out as soon as Major Wm. E. Merrill, of the United States Engineer Corps, receives a title to the sites between the above-mentioned towns, upon which to erect additional dams.

The Monongahela river is already slack-watered for eighty-four miles. The inhabitants of the Upper Monongahela are unanimous in their wish that any further improvement of the river should be on the same system that has been so successful for the lower portion, and therefore Engineer Merrill has limited himself to the consideration of improvement by locks and dams. Moreover, the fall of the river between Morgantown and the head of the present slack-water is so great—twenty-eight feet in eighteen miles—and the supply of water is so small in summer, that no other method would give the required relief.

The survey from Morgantown to New Geneva was made in August, 1871, during low water, by Messrs. Charless Reichsparr, E. A. Chase and J. F. Wilson, civil engineers. As the slope of the river was the most important point in a slack water system, special attention was paid to the level lines, which were run twice each day, and afterwards verified by continuous leveling both ways, so that each portion of the line was gone over four times.

The Monongahela Slack Water Navigation Company have already erected six dams, the last one (No. 6) being located at Rice's Landing. The first dam, or dam No. 7, proposed to be erected by the Government, would be at the most convenient locality below Jacob's Creek. No. 8 would be about one-fourth of a mile above Crow's Ferry; and No. 9 at the dam at Collins' Ripple. Dam No. 8 would have additional advantage in the making slackwater up the Cheat River for a distance of over two miles. It is well known that there are valuable iron deposits up this river that have hitherto lacked development on account of the inaccessibility to a market, and a partial slack-watering of this stream may stimulate others to complete the work by additional dams or by a tramway. All of the locations selected were carefully and slightly after special examinations have been made, but it is believed that no great change will be found necessary.

The extension of the existing slackwater will be greatly to the advantage of the Monongahela Navigation Company, as whatever comes through the upper locks will be almost certain to continue to Pittsburgh, thus passing through the Company's locks and paying tolls thereon. The great stimulus that would be given to all kinds of business in the valley of the upper Monongahela would add largely to the revenues of the Navigation Company.

Pennsylvania Postmasters.

The following postmasters were appointed Friday by the Postoffice Department: John F. Fox at Cribbs, Westmoreland county, vice Isaac Wentzel, resigned, salary $22; Jacob Kibler, St. Lawrence, Cambria county, vice F. S. Nevling, resigned, salary $12; Richard B. Gates, Portland, Northampton county, vice Squire Hagerman, removed, salary $27; Wm. Rodgers, Terre Hill, Lancaster county, vice Wm. M. Cline, resigned, salary $72; John M. Eckert, Belmont, Lancaster county, vice C. Bixy, resigned, salary $44; Edward Bell, Sheath Rest, Butler county, vice Martin Bell, deceased, salary $61; B. Spencer, Alton, McKean county, vice Joseph E. Butts, declined, salary $100.

Mail Transportation.

The statement recently compiled at the Postoffice Department and published in a New York paper, showing that the railroads receive more money for conveying the mails than they would receive from freight of the general public, was based on the estimate made for carrying the mails on a through route from Philadelphia to Chicago, as an illustration. Superintendent Bangs, in charge of mail transportation, admits that the railroads which carry the mail on the local routes establish their claims to high rates, but he does not think that they could receive for the same space when occupied by freight of private parties. There is a desire on the part of the Postoffice Department to get the different routes before the Senate Committee on Transportation again.

Can Cancelled Postal Cards be Re-used?

The question is pending before the Postoffice Department as to whether Masonic lodges or other organizations, can re-use cancelled postal cards by affixing a one cent adhesive stamp. Some of the above orders desire to use the postal cards and save a handler fee in sending out the notified of their quarterly or semi-annual dues. The lodge, upon receiving a remittance for the same, accompanied by the postal card, propose to stamp their card with the word "Paid," and then mail it back to the member as a receipt for the payment of dues. The question will soon be decided by the Postmaster General.

What Their Salary Paid Yearly.

Some of the Postmasters who receive a salary of $5.25 per annum have signified their desire to the Postmaster General of receiving their pay but once a year. The quarterly payments of $1.31 are, according to the statements of these masters of this class, spent foolishly, but if they can only secure their year's salary at one time they would be able to buy a hat or a pair of shoes.

A New Japanese Light House.

The Japanese Government gives notice that a revolving white light of the fourth order will be shown from the Light House erected on Amoita Lake, Mafoya Harbor, Province of Ichima, on the night of the 1st of April, 1873, and every night thereafter from sunset to sunrise, the temporary light of that point to be discontinued.

Dispute Over Railroad Lands Settled.

In the matter of the controversy between the Winona & St. Peter's Railroad Company and the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Company, involving the possession of 250,000 acres of land, and growing out of overlapping land grants, the Secretary of the Interior has decided that the first named company is entitled to the lands.

Bonds for the Syndicate.

Levi P. Luckey, private secretary to the President, Wm. O. Avery, clerk of the Internal Revenue office, and Mr. Martin, of the office of the Secretay of the Treasury, left this city to-night for New York and will sail for Europe to-morrow in charge of bonds for the Syndicate.

Gaugers' Fees Reduced.

The Second Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just sent to the printer a new schedule of gaugers' fees, which reduces the per diem limit from $5 to $6. The new rules will go into effect on the 1st of May next.

Investigation of Vienna Commissioners.

A detailed report of the investigation now making in Vienna by Mr. Jay, United States Minister, and Thomas McElrath, into the conduct of American Commissioners to the Exposition, will be made public as soon as received.

The Congressional Conscience Fund.

Ex-Representatives Cox and Peters have sent to the Treasury the amount of their extra pay.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1873.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The Supreme Court to-day decided in the case of Ripley, Administratrix, against the Railway Passenger Insurance Company of Hartford, that there can be no recovery on a policy of insurance issued to deceased, as he was not traveling in a public or private conveyance at the time of his death, but had left the train at Dalton, Michigan, and was walking home when waylaid and beaten to death.

The Court also decided that the license tax imposed by the city of Mobile on the Southern Express Company was constitutional. The tax was resisted on the ground that, as the company was engaged in carrying business beyond the limits of the State, the tax was unconstitutional, as being in conflict with that provision of the Constitution which vests in Congress power to regulate commerce.

The Court also decided the case 149, Planters Bank of Tennessee vs. the Union Bank of Louisiana, prayer to libel for $1,000,000 of Louisiana. This was a suit brought by the Planters Bank to recover the balance of an account from the Union Bank. The defense was that remittances made by the Planters Bank and collections made for it by the Union Bank were in Confederate money at a time when New Orleans (where the latter bank is located) was occupied by Confederate forces, and that subsequently the balance due the Planters Bank had been paid over to the military authorities of the United States by order of Gen. Banks. The Court held this to be no defence, and that a tender of Confederate money, when a demand for payment was made, such money being then of no value, did not extinguish the debt. This Court affirmed that judgment, holding that Gen. Banks had no authority to order a debt of the Planters Bank to be paid over to the military authorities, and that compliance to that order did not exonerate the Union Bank. Justice Strong delivered the opinion Justice Bradley dissented, holding that Congress, having interfered to protect General Banks and other officers under similar circumstances from responsibility from illegal commands enforced by the military power, the Government should respond to the injured parties.

Court of Claims Decisions.

The Court of Claims to-day rendered judgment for $13,595 in favor of Eugene Dickieman, a subject of Prussia, for loss sustained by the detention of the Prussian ship Essex at New Orleans under an order of General Butler on suspicion of containing contraband goods. The Court held the United States liable under the 13th article of the treaty of 1799 with Prussia, which requires damages for such detentions to be paid by either nation when a belligerent exercises belligerent privileges. Chief Justice Drake dissented, mainly on the ground that martial law was supreme at that time in New Orleans, and that the vessel was brought there with the knowledge of the risks incurred in coming in conflict with the will of the military commander. This claim was referred to the Court by a special act of Congress.

Judgment was rendered for $18,000 in favor of Andrew J. Gill for 536 tons of hay used by the army in Colorado in 1864 and 1865.

The Court adjourned till next Monday, the Chief Justice announcing that the remaining cotton cases on the docket would then be proceeded with until finished, after which Court would adjourn until the third Monday of October.

Atlantic National Bank.

The Atlantic National Bank was examined in February and October, 1872. The reports of the examiner show that the capital in the bank was seriously impaired. The Comptroller of the Currency directed that no further dividends should be declared, and accordingly no dividends were made during the year 1872. Bad debts to the amount of $37,400 were charged off during the same year. The defalcation is supposed to have occurred from the use of special deposits and collaterals by the cashier.

National Bank Dividends.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of thirty-two per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Unadilla National Bank, of Unadilla, N. Y., and also a dividend of twenty-five per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, payable as soon as a schedule of creditors can be prepared and examined.

Regulations on National Bank Stockholders.

The Comptroller has directed the receiver of the Eighth National Bank of New York to make a requisition of 54 per cent. upon the shareholders of that bank to supply the deficiency required for the full payment of the creditors. A small requisition is also to be made upon the shareholders of the Farmers and Citizens National Bank of Brooklyn for the same purpose.

Insurance Policies in Suicidal Cases.

The Supreme Court this afternoon decided the case of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York vs. Tainter, suicide by poison. The Court holds that facts show the reason of the deceased to have been so impaired that his suicide was not his voluntary, intelligent act. On these facts it is held that the company is liable, although the policy provided against suicide.

The Warmoth-Louisiana Case.

It is thought this afternoon by leading members of the Supreme Court Bar that the motion submitted to the Court in conference last Saturday, for the allowing of the appeal in the Warmoth-Louisiana case, which was refused by Judge Durrell in the court below, will go over until the next term.

Reports of Collectors of Internal Revenue.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will soon issue a circular requiring Collectors of Internal Revenue to take not less than two returns during the month of May, from the 1st to the 19th and from the 19th to the 31st, in order that the liabilities for the new bonds may be determined.

OAKDALE.

Plowing Contest Under the Auspices of the Fayette Farmers' Club.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

OAKDALE, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., April 18, 1873.

Although Thursday, April 10th, was such an unpleasant day, we were not, like many of our friends, discouraged by an April shower, but ventured forth with a band of enterprising farmers, accompanied by some half dozen of the most pleasant and agreeable gents imaginable, to the place at which the plowing contest under the auspices of the Fayette Farmers' Club was to be witnessed. Before 10 A. M. seven entries were made, four by men and three by boys, who desired to compete for the premiums, which amounted in all to forty dollars. The Committee of Arrangements had made provision for many more entries, and doubtless their expectations would have been fulfilled had it not been that a great number of persons were deterred from coming by the inclemency of the weather.

Another, and we thought the best, reason why more entries were not made, was because many persons, interested in the plans made for carrying the Fayette farmers, who *threw the dirt to the hill in a scientific way*, they having had the advantage of the training of the "Fayette Farmers' Club."

But a small number of plows were presented for trial. Among them the "Scotch Plow," it having been made in Glasgow, and imported by Mr. Dougherty, a member of the club, appeared to arouse the curiosities of those present more than any other plow. Really an article of much curiosity, and we can think of nothing to which to compare it, not being like any plow we had ever seen. Its construction was very peculiar, its handles being very long, it being in entire length about 12 feet. The boys, evinced an interest in the "Heckendorn Plow," and from appearances, it was the favorite plow of a larger majority of the plow-men present. Soon after the "the ball was opened," and no sooner did it begin than those polite guests, the politicians, who then numbered as many as the plowers, became intensely interested, and complimented the men and their work very highly. About 1 P. M. the plowing was completed. The judges were then conducted to the ground, and after a careful examination of the work they gave the first award as best plowman to Mr. John Matthews; 2d, Alex Campbell; 3d, George Hadden; 4th, Samuel Bell. As best plowboy Robert McMurray received 1st premium, Robert Wallace 2d, and Arthur Wallace 3d. The plowing was all most excellent and deserving of praise. Mr. Hadden, especially, deserved much credit, he having been entirely untrained and strange to him. It is but due to the boys to say that their work was considered by many as good, and by some even better, than that of the men.

A heavy rain prevented the Committee on "Plow Test" from deciding on the respective merits of the different plows. The crowd seemed to think that while the Scotch plow, when well handled, made handsome work, the Heckendorn plow was better adapted to the general wants of the plowmen of this vicinity, and it was evident to all that it was much lighter in draft. While the number of spectators was large, and the enthusiasm waxed great, we expect a much larger attendance on the 1st of May, when the Fayette Farmers' Club proposes holding its second annual fair. The last fair, as you remember, was a grand success, and we are informed that the prospects are much better for the coming one, as a large number of entries of stock, poultry, agricultural implements, etc., having been already made. Hoping that you will be present on this occasion, we remain,

Yours respectfully, K.

UNIONTOWN.

Fatal Accident to a Soldier of the Mexican War and the War of the Reb

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.—NO. 102.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE MODOC WAR.

Another Terrible Battle.

THE TROOPS TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Thrilling Incidents.

Heroic Conduct of the Officers.

LIST OF THE VICTIMS.

Bodies Burned by the Savages.

THE MODOC STRONGHOLD.

Capt. Jack as an Engineer.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. GILLEM.

Another Terrible Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—A courier just arriver reports another terrible fight with the Modocs, in which nineteen of our men were killed, including Captain Thomas, Lieutenant Howe, of the Fourth Artillery, Lieutenant Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, and twenty-three wounded, including Lieutenant Harris of the Fourth Artillery, and others who are missing.

A Reconnaissance.

LAVA BEDS, April 28, via SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—A reconnoissance composed of batteries K and A, Fourth Artillery, and Company E, Twelfth Infantry, left camp at 7:30 this morning, proceeding in the direction known to lead to the present Modoc stronghold, Capt. E. Thomas, of the Fourth Artillery, being in command. A dozen or so of Warm Spring Indians were expected to co-operate on Capt. Thomas' left. The troops, having formed a line of skirmishers, advanced without molestation until they arrived at the foot of the bluff south of the Lava Beds, having meanwhile signalled the camp. No Indians could be found.

Fire From an Unseen Foe.

On reaching the bluff the Modocs opened a severe fire, causing the troops to seek such shelter as they could find in crevices and chasms. As usual the foe was unseen. The first position became untenable, owing to the fact that the Indians obtained both a cross and enfilading fire. It was so exposed a position that up to the present writing (7 P. M) only two wounded could go to camp. As nine wounded, including Lieut. Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, had sought shelter in a crevice which was particularly open to the Modoc fire, grave doubts exist as to their ultimate safety.

So soon as information was received at headquarters relative to their peril, parties of troops were at once pushed forward to their rescue, four companies being ordered out, two of cavalry from this camp and two from Col. Mason's. Stretchers for the conveyance of the wounded were forwarded. These latter are returning just now without having achieved the object for which they were intended. Poor fellows! a bitter cold night at least is before them. It is barely possible the enemy conceived that some of them no longer heeded the cold or heat. Their comrades, who from some cause are coming in to camp, show plainly by their demeanor the heartfelt sorrow they feel for them, But they are powerless in the matter.

The Casualties.

The wounded, so far as can be learned just now, are First Sergeant Clifton, Company E, Twelfth Infantry; Private John H. Gifford, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, twice; Private Jno. Lynch, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, since dead; Private Joseph J. McLaughlin, Battery K, Fourth Artillery; PrivateWm. McCoy, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, twice; private Michael Wallace, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, since dead; private Jos. Broderick, Battery A, Fourth Artillery; Lieut. Wright, Twelfth Infantry, reported as dangerously wounded; Lieut. Harris, Fourth Artillery, struck by spent ball, but not injured much.

APRIL 27.—5:30 A. M.—A dispatch received from Col. Green, of the First Cavalry, who went out with reinforcements yesterday, shows the surprise to have been much more complete and more terribly fatal than was at first supposed. The dispatch states that Capt. Thomas and Lieut. A. K. Howe, of the Fourth Artillery, were killed; Lieut. Harris, Fourth Artillery, badly, perhaps mortally, wounded; Lieut. Crantton, fourth Artillery, missing. A full list of the killed and wounded cannot now be obtained, but it is known that privates Ward, of battery K, and Parker and Collins of battery A, were killed. Private Boyle of Company E, Twelfth Infantry, and one other man of the same company, it is supposed were killed. The Modocs burned the bodies of the two latter, to the list given above, First Sergeant Robt. S. Bermer, Battery A, and private Jno. Higgens, Battery K, of the Fourth Artillery, are given as badly wounded; Mott Murphy, of Company F, Twelfth Infantry, and Jas. Noble and Charles Cuff, of Battery A, Fourth Artillery, slightly. Acting Assistant Surgeon Besemig was wounded in two places while attending to the wounded troops.

APRIL 27 5 P. M.—From a second dispatch sent by Colonel Green, it appears that there are now collected and awaiting conveyance to camp sixteen men killed, including Captain Thomas, Lieutenant Howe, Fourth Artillery, Lieutenant Wright, Twelfth Infantry, and eight wounded, including Lieutenant Harris, Fourth Artillery. These, added to the number of wounded mentioned above cited, show a large percentage of casualties from the small number of men engaged.

Of the men killed or wounded, it is perhaps sufficient to say they showed their bravery with their blood, the former with their lives and the latter in total or partial disability.

Additional Victims.

6 A. M.—The troops with the killed and wounded are returning. First Sergeant Robt. S. Romer, Battery A, and private Jos. Rose, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, died yesterday. Sergeant Buck, battery A, came in wounded, not previously mentioned. In many instances it is difficult to recognize the dead but for some article of dress known to have belonged to them. Indian barbarity has defaced the lineaments of those killed.

What the Peace Policy Has Done.

The Indian policy has effected indirectly the death of Gen. Canby, and an equally noble Christian, Dr. Thomas, of this city. The 18th, 16th and 17th insts. were a continuation of the same policy, but it required the massacre of the 26th to add the crowning feather of glory due the Indian gureau supporters.

Complete List of the Killed and Wounded.

A complete list of the killed and wounded is now in camp.

Killed—Captain. Evan Thomas, Fourth Fourth Artillery, Battery A; Lieut. Albion Hour, Fourth Artillery, Battery A; Private Robt. S. Romer, Fourth Artillery, Battery A; Private Parker, Fourth Artillery, Battery A; Private John Lynch, Fourth Artillery, Battery K; Private James Rose, Fourth Artillery, Battery K; private Joseph W. Ward, Fourth Artillery, Battery K; private Michael Wallace, Fourth Infantry, Co. E; private Greed, Twelfth Infantry, Co. E; citizen Hevies Webber, Siskuloa county; private Wm. Boyle, Co. E, Twelfth Infantry; private Howard, Co. E, Twelfth Infantry; private Newsburg, Co. E, Twelfth Infantry.

In addition to the foregoing, eight men were buried in the field, whose names could not be ascertained. Lieut. Auther Crausten and four men of Battery A are still missing.

Wounded, private Joseph B. Roderick, battery A, Fourth Artillery, left thigh; private Mathew Murphy, Co. E, Twelfth Infantry, ring finger shot away; private McMullen, battery A, Fourth Artillery, palm of right hand; private John H. Gefferd, battery K, Fourth Artillery, back of thigh; corporal James Noble, battery K, Fourth Artillery, neck; private Charles Cuff, company E, Twelfth Infantry, hand; sergeant M. Kennedy, company E, Twelfth Infantry, right elbow and breast; private James T. Butler, Co. E, Twelfth Infantry, both temples; private John Higgins, battery K, Fourth Artillery, through hand and shoulder; private Francks Rolla, battery K, Fourth Artillery, left leg; private George Van Dewater, Co. E, Twelfth Infantry, right hip; private Wm. McCoy, battery K, Fourth Artillery, right buttock; private McLaughlin, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, both feet and right shoulder; Sergeant Aug. Beck, Battery ——, Fourth Artillery, right arm; First Sergeant Clayton, Co. B, Twelfth Infantry, left leg; private M. Broman, Co. E, Twelfth Infantry, both arms fractured; Lieut. G. M. Harris, Fourth Artillery, back; Surgeon Besemig, United States Army, right leg.

The Indians Well Armed.

Some sixty or sixty-one Modocs are armed with Spencer cartines and breech-loading muskets. Nor is it a single instance where one Modoc has been known to have in his possession two or more Spencer rifles, enabling him to keep up a rapid fire of shots from his natural or artificial breastwork of rock.

Natural Hiding Places.

The surface of the ground in many places is torn up by volcanic action, leaving crevices, and those are adaptable to the puposes of either hiding or points of defence. Several instances of soldiers knowing nothing of the topography have come unawares on such fissures. Therefore they could escape. Their positions were confronted with a wily Indian, rifle levelled, finger on the trigger, death, or at least a dangerous wound as the result. The cowardly redskin escapes by so many paths, known only to themselves.

The Indians' Treachery.

As a sample of their treachery and cunning, it may not be amiss to state that a portion of batteries A and K, Fourth Artillery, and Company E, Twelfth Infantry, finding themselves in danger of being outflanked, took shelter in a hollow spot, affording partial cover to some twenty. No sooner had they done so than the Indians, who knew and commanded every egress from the cavity at that point, who numbered twenty-one warriors, detached seven of their number on one side and fourteen remaining on the other, opened a cross fire on the poor fellows, who could not show head or hand without certainly being struck. Very few escaped injury. The rest were either killed or wounded. It is next to impossible to ascertain the number of the killed and wounded.

Modoc Scalps.

Yesterday Capt. McKay reported that his Warm Spring Indians had taken four scalps. This may be the whole or may be only a portion of the killed, the Modocs being very careful to destroy as far as possible all traces of their casualties, burying their dead in caves and burning the dead bodies. Their wounded are supposed to be hidden in caves. But few of them have been seen so far.

Justice to the Dead.

Justice to the memory of the gallant dead compels a record of the following well-authenticated facts: When Capt. Thomas found himself and his men surrounded by a vindictive foe, true to his nature as a soldier, he sought to cheer his soldiers on to the bitter end and obtain, if possible, life for life, sell their lives dearly, saying "Men, we are surrounded, we must fight and die like men." The soldier, in his noble efforts to sustain the courage of the small command, was ably seconded by Lieut. Howe and Lieut. Wright. After receiving a mortal wound he buried his gold watch and chain among the rocks, and emptied his revolver among the enemy before dying.

Lieutenant Harris, who was similarly situated as Captain Thomas, with a portion of his battery, K, Fourth Artillery, set an example of bravery and determination to his men, uttering some such sentiments as those already quoted—not that it required such expressions of sentiment of a man's deeds of bravery, when every man would willingly have followed either officer wherever he chose to lead. Yet they show the mutual confidence existing between them. Since they were to fall, it is a pity that it had not been when opposed to a worthier foe. Yet it is a mournful consolation that each, Capt. Thomas, Lieut. Howe and Lieut. Wright, and the son of a soldier, met soldier's death in defence of the Government and laws of the country.

Losses in the Recent Battle.

We learn, from the San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 22d, that the total loss in the battle with the Modocs on the 16th inst. were six soldiers and one citizen killed, and eleven soldiers and one Indian wounded, and four soldiers disabled by sprained ankles. It is known that sixteen Modocs were killed. The number of wounded has not been ascertained.

Savage Butchery.

A teamster named Hovey, among the killed by the Indians, was horribly mutilated. Besides being scalped, his head was mashed into a shapeless mass with a huge rock. His stomach was cut across from side to side, the bowels falling out. Harmon, another victim, was scalped in the form of a cross from the forehead to the nape of the neck, and from the base of one ear to another. Strips of two inches wide and the whole crown of the scalp was taken. All who fell within the lines were scalped. The troops, in searching the lava beds to-day, found one live unwounded Modoc and eleven bodies, which, with the two scalps taken by the Warm Spring Indians and three others known to have been killed before, make sixteen good Indians.

The Modoc Stronghold.

The strength of their stronghold, both natural and artificial, passes the belief of those who have never seen it. Colonel Biddle, a brave and experienced officer, says he could defend the place successfully with fifty men against one thousand, with no shelling.

Good Artillery Practice.

This was all that dislodged them, and was more than they bargained for. From one point a shell was seen to fall in a hole and explode, driving them out like a swarm of bees. One Modoc came staggering out, and with a yell of impotent rage fired his rifle directly upward in the air and then fell over. Several amusing incidents are related of their effect by the soldiers, who, from the crags, watched their decent into the main defenses. Had the troops attempted to carry the place by storm they would have lost 150 men, and then been driven back across the main plateau. The Modocs had built a gallery which commanded the approaches from all sides. From this they could sweep the top of the ground, where their caves were, for five hundred yards around, and the soldiers, after carrying the crags, still had this bare sweep to pass before they reached the caves, a feat there were not enough there to accomplish.

Captain Jack's Military Engineers.

This gallery was comprised of heavy, loose rocks, built in parallel walls breast high and about ten feet apart, thirty to forty rods in its serpentine length. At the distance of a few yards cross walls were built its entire length, effectually protecting it against a raking fire. The Indians displayed remarkable skill in engineering, their defenses work affording admiration from the ablest officers, who pronounce them unsurpassed for skill, strength and efficiency, and that nothing short of shelling, thirst or hunger could ever have dislodged the Modocs from there on the night of the 16th.

Sublime Impudence.

While a lull in the firing along the lines occurred, one of the Modocs called out, "Why don't you boys go home? How long you going to stay here? Don't you want to eat? What for you no get your supper?" and a lot more such questions. The soldiers, who kept behind cover, politely informed their interlocutors that they had come to spend the summer with them and should not return until they went with them.

A Volley Fired at General Gillem.

General Gillem ran a narrow chance yesterday, in company with Tickuor, the guide. He got about forty yards ahead of the skirmish line to get a good view of the Modocs. He got it. About a dozen of them rose up and fired at the party, about one hundred yards distant. The General fell back in good order into a ravine, where two soldiers tumbled over him as the skirmish line fell back. Had not the skirmish line covered the party, giving the Modocs no chance to take high enough to take aim, the General and Tickuor might have been reported to night as two more men wounded in the lava bed.

COLUMBUS.

Legislative Proceedings.

COLUMBUS, O., April 29.—In the House this morning the Senate bill to graduate the salaries of the chief executive officers of the benevolent and penal institutions of Ohio, and the Senate bill to authorize the incorporation of an Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, were passed.

In the Senate the House joint resolution providing for examination into the laws governing freights and fares on railways was adopted. The House bill to require officers of separate or special school districts of Ohio to report their indebtedness to the State Auditor was adopted. The House joint resolution instructing the State Auditor to make investigations as to the payment of taxes by railroad and telegraph companies was adopted.

SPORTING NEWS.

Wrestling.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The third deposit was made yesterday in the wrestling match between Homer Lane, of this city, and John McMahon, of Rutland, Vermont, for three thousand dollars and the championship of America. McMahon won the toss for choice of ground, and named Troy, May 8th. Betting is in favor of Lane one hundred to seventy.

The Constitutional Convention.

Discussion on the Judiciary Report.

[Special to the Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1873.

The Constitutional Convention spent all yesterday afternoon's session in discussing the judiciary report.

President Meredith called the Convention to order this morning at 10 A. M., when it went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Judiciary, Gen. Waite of Indiana in the chair.

Mr. Simpson, of Philadelphia, argued in favor of an intermediate court.

Mr. Biddle, of Philadelphia, spoke in defense of the section, and opposed striking out the words "Circuit Court."

Mr. Elliott, of Tioga county, could not agree with the gentlemen who advocated a Circuit Court, that it would be of any benefit to the people of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Patton, of Bradford, believed the people of Pennsylvania were entirely satisfied with the present system.

Mr. Wright, of Luzerne, was in favor of a Circuit Court, as a relief to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Boyd, of Montgomery, defended the provision for Circuit Courts at length and with earnestness.

Mr. Mann, of Potter county, opposed the whole section. He would vote for it under no circumstances.

Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming county, moved that the committee rise, in order to give gentlemen now absent an opportunity to express their views on the pending question. Agreed to, and the committee rose.

The Convention then took a recess until 3 P. M.

A KENTUCKIAN cherished the remembrance of Jenny Lind by retaining a bouquet of flowers, now withered, which she held in her hand during one of her concerts in Louisville twenty years ago.

NEW YORK.

Opinion of the Commissioners on Indian Affairs—Commerce Almost Paralyzed by the Trouble in Shipping Sailors—The Richmond Switch Disaster—Another Ocean Cable.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1873.

Indian Affairs.

The Indian Commissioners, in their discussions last night, thought their most important field was among the Sioux Indians, who number about 35,000, many of whom may be disposed to give trouble if a satisfactory arrangement is not made with them in regard to the Northern Pacific Railroad. Spotted Tail's band is restless, because of the recent murder of some chiefs. A rising is feared in the Black river and Powder Hill country should a new expedition seek to open up that country. The Commissioners will have a council with the Nezperces in the summer, and do not expect trouble from them. Neither do they expect trouble with the Klamaths, Snakes or other Indians in the Modoc country.

Commerce Almost Paralyzed.

Commissioner Duncan has succeeded in exciting the opposition to sailors' boarding houses to an extent almost to paralyze the commerce of the port. Vessels with valuable cargoes on board have been detained more than a week, and no prospect of getting crews. The Commissioner has telegraphed to the Commissioners in Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore to send along seamen by railroad, but the boarding-house keepers there decline to send any, hence none will come.

The Richmond Switch Disaster.

It is thought, from all the facts related in connection with the Richmond switch disaster, that there were some half a dozen people lost whose bodies are not represented by even a single fragment recovered. Either the intense fire consumed them or they are in the water near the scene of the disaster.

Not Expected to Recover.

Sanford M. Murray, collector of the New York Gas Company, attacked by Dr. Browne in the office of the latter a few weeks ago, is not expected to recover.

Fatal Family Quarrel.

Frederick Hessick, of 343 Third street, quarreled with his wife yesterday. She called upon a workman named Peter Retter to take him away, and in the struggle that followed Hessick was stabbed fatally. Retter has been arrested.

Another Ocean Cable.

The high cable tolls which go into effect May 1st, and the constant ill treatment of the press by the cable company, prompts the *Journal of Commerce* of to-day to urge the laying of an ocean cable by the American press.

HOME NEWS.

HAMPTON IN TOWN.

His Arrival Yesterday Morning—His Reticence in Relation to his Arrest—No New Developments in the Case—Committed to Jail.

Yesterday morning Mr. Charles G. Hampton, the "long-looked for," arrived in town from New York, in charge of officers. After breakfasting at the Union Depot, he was taken to United States District Attorney Swoope's office where he enjoyed a secret conference of over two hours. At noon he was taken before Mayor Blackmore, and two informations made against him—one for stealing the box from the Safe Deposit Company and the other for receiving stolen goods. He heard the informations, waived a hearing and in default of bail was committed for court. All attempts to interview him were unsuccessful—he was hopelessly reticent and seemed to know less little and to be more unconcerned of the whole proceedings, than those who called upon him—officials, reporters or officers. The only information he vouchsafed to give was a denial of all knowledge of the Safe Deposit robbery. He said he was Charles G. Hampton, from Gordonsville, Virginia; that his father had left him a little money with which to speculate in stocks; that he was playing billiards in the Fifth avenue Hotel on Saturday night, April 7th, with a stylish stranger, who gave the name of Hamilton; that Hamilton, after they had played together for several hours, found out he (Hampton) had money, and offered to sell him a $1,000 Allegheny Valley Railroad bond for $800, the bargain was made, the bond transferred to Hampton and sold the next Tuesday to Mr. Fitch, of Fitch, Otis & Co., and was followed by the attempts to arrest him which were finally successful, and with all of which our readers are acquainted; only that and nothing more. Mr. Hampton is a young gentleman of most innocent appearance, very neatly dressed, slender in build, apparently of a delicate constitution, and not more than twenty-three years of age. He is a marvel of coolness, or rather stolidity, and is about as susceptible of an interview as a marble statue.

This is all thus far in the case, but it is hinted the authorities are in possession of facts which throw a flood of light on the robbery, which, however, at the present time cannot be divulged

BREVITIES.

----Wild and tame oats are being sown.

----The Literary Societies of Oakdale Academy are in full blast.

----John Morton, the Allegheny pickpocket, has been remanded to jail for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

----The Board of Commissioners of the old North End (Allegheny) District, now Tenth ward, closed their accounts yesterday.

----Superintendent Atkinson says after today—if the new machinery just placed in position works well, the city will be fully supplied with water for all purposes.

----The Coroner held an inquest on the remains of Homer Crawford, the little boy who was run over by the cars, in Allegheny, Monday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

----A man was stabbed in a house of ill-fame near the Point, Monday afternoon, but the parties interested hushed the matter up, and though there was considerable excitement in the neighborhood, the police were not notified.

----On Monday morning about nine o'clock a boy named Albert Kern aged seven years left his home No. 21 Pike street, Allegheny, in company with another boy to go to school. Since that time, nothing has been seen or heard of him.

----Yesterday morning, the perfect schedules of the assets and liabilities of the Messrs. Woods were filed. They were compiled by Mr. John M. Kennedy, and are the largest ever filed in the Court, containing over two thousand names.

----Yesterday an unfortunate Swede, who happened to resemble one of the men supposed to have been concerned in the Saltzburg tragedy, was twice arrested, once in this city and once in Allegheny. He was brought before the Mayor who promptly discharged him.

----Mr. Joseph Patterson's pocket-book, which was stolen from him while in a street car in Allegheny on Monday, was found in a yard on Union avenue yesterday morning. The money and valuable papers were undisturbed. Morton the thief secured, has been committed for trial.

----James Brown, one of the assailants of Charles Bach, who was stabbed so severely in Allegheny about ten days ago in a saloon, was up for a hearing before the Mayor last evening, but Bach, being unable to attend, the prisoner was remanded to jail until such time as Bach shall be able to appear against him.

----Yesterday morning Nellie Copeland, by her next friend, Thomas Merkel, filed a petition for divorce from her husband, Samuel Copeland, on the grounds of desertion. The petitioner alleges that the defendant deserted her three years ago. A subpœna was issued, made returnable on the first Monday in June next.

----Some weeks ago a very fine magic lantern apparatus was stolen from the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street. The fact of the robbery was only discovered within the past few days, when the apparatus was needed for use. They were the property of Rev. S. C. Pratt, Superintendent of City Missions, for whose use they were purchased by Mr. Theodore Wood.

----Yesterday morning Mr. Abraham A. Devore entered suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Messrs. Wm. Boyd & Son, contractors, for $10,000 damages, for carelessness in not guarding the excavation they made in the sidewalk corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, in April, 1872. Mrs. Rachael J. Devore, by reason of this negligence, fell into the pit and was seriously injured.

----The Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils met on Monday evening and chose a lot on Troy Hill for an engine house, and recommended its purchase. A sub-committee was appointed to select a site for the Columbia engine house in the Fourth ward. The question of the legality of granting city property for a site for an armory for Knapp's Battery, after considerable discussion, was referred to the City Solicitor.

The Charms of Dress.

To be well dressed contributes in no small degree to a man's pleasure and comfort, and perhaps there lives none with soul so dead, who slights the borrowed charms of dress. Yet how few and far between are those in every sense of the word, who may be said to be well dressed, that is neatly fitted, for there is much more in the fit of a garment than in the quality of material of which it is made, a very common matter, if presenting a good appearance, if neatly made, while a very fine quality of goods may be so made, as to look clumsy and awkward. Take, for instance, the collar or sleeves of a coat, these being sometimes so made as to give an unsightly appearance to the whole garment.

But we have no hesitancy in recommending those who wish to appear neatly fitted and well dressed, to order a suit at the establishment of B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street, who has just received a full line of cloths and cassimeres for spring and summer wear, of a very select variety of patterns and richness of design, and who gives the cutting department his undivided attention, sparing no pains to please those who may favor him with their orders, even to the very letter. Be your demands ever so exacting, you will find that at No. 53 Smithfield street you can be fitted to your entire satisfaction.

THE SALTZBURG TRAGEDY

The Suspected Men in Custody.

They Are Remanded to Jail for a Hearing on Friday—Their Statements—Denial of Any Complicity in the Affair—Excitement Occasioned by Their Arrest—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury—How the News of Their Arrest was Received in the Vicinity of the Murder.

The fiendish murder of the girl Eliza Mess seemed to be the general theme of conversation on our streets yesterday. The father of the girl, who resides at Youngstown, Ohio, was in the city yesterday, but no additional facts were gleaned from him in regard to the horrible tragedy. The girl has three sisters living, two of whom were in the city yesterday, and they seemed to be appalled and heart-broken with grief. Mr. and Mrs. Cline, the parties who had adopted the girl, seem to feel the blow stronger than her own father, Mr. C. being completely prostrated by the terrible blow.

ARREST OF THE SUSPECTED PARTIES.

Yesterday morning about eight o'clock, Mr. Lyons, doing business on Fifth avenue, called at the Mayor's office and stated that a man answering Pohle's description (one of the suspected men) had called Monday evening at his place of business and inquired for work. He then stated that he had come on a tramp from Cumberland, and had walked from that place to this city. He also stated that Pohle had worked for him some two years ago, and was of very dissolute habits. Pohle stated to him that he boarded on Penn avenue near twentieth street. With the descriptions given in yesterday's papers, and additional information imparted, Officers James Dean and Andrew Kennedy succeeded in arresting the men on Penn avenue, near Twelfth street, about nine o'clock. They saw the two men standing talking, and from the descriptions given concluded that they were the suspected parties, and at once proceeded to arrest them. As the officers approached them they separated and started in different directions, but rapid walking overtook them, and they were quietly taken to

MAYOR BLACKMORE'S OFFICE.

Here, soon after their arrest, a vast crowd congregated as the news of their arrest seemed to spread like wild-fire, and only seemed to make the excitement more intense. However, they were taken into the Mayor's private office, where they were detained until an information was made against them by Officer Dean on information received. They gave their names as Pohle and Hyneman, and stated they were painters, by trade. Pohle is the tall man; he is rather good looking, and of slender build; he is apparently about thirty-five or six years of age, has brown hair and wears a mustache and goatee. He was rather the cleanest looking of the two and has eyes which look rather vicious and inclined to "cross." Hyndeman is short and thick set, with a not very inviting look. He has a churlish, dogged appearance, and would seem like a man whom it was not safe to trust. He has black and somewhat curly hair, and black mustache and side whiskers. His appearance altogether was repulsive and dirty.

INFORMATIONS MADE.

After the informations had been made and commitments made out, the prisoners, under an escort of twelve policemen, were taken to jail in order to prevent any demonstration. They will be up for a hearing before Mayor Blackmore on Friday morning, when it is expected that important facts will be developed. In the meantime

EXAMINATION OF THEIR CLOTHING

Was made yesterday afternoon by Dr. McKelvey, at the jail, in the presence of Mayor Blackmore, Warden Smith and other officials, but no marks were found upon them that would in any way tend to hold them guilty of so terrible a deed. Their shoes were taken possession of and measured, and the tracks found in the vicinity of the spot where the crime was committed were also measured, but thus far nothing to criminate the parties in custody has been found. Everything to convict the parties guilty of this crime would depend on

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE,

but thus far it does not seem to have accumulated against these men very fast. Yesterday afternoon a button found on the ground of the tragedy was brought down and given to Warden Smith, of the jail. It was a tin button, such a one as is generally used on the fly of the pants. He took it and made a close examination of both men's clothing, but no button was missing from their clothing anywhere, and their buttons were all of a kind, either bone or brass. The theory is that

THEY ARE THE MEN,

but that they changed their clothes during the night in order to keep out of harm's way. This theory would or might seem correct, for neither of them had on the coats given in the description yesterday, for the tall man wore a dark blue coat, and the other a short sack grey overcoat. Their clothes too was spotted with paint, looking as if they were their working clothes.

The prisoners are very reticent. They stated in the Mayor's office yesterday morning they did not know why

THEY WERE ARRESTED.

Pohle stated he was totally ignorant of the cause of his arrest and did not know what charge could be brought against him, as the officer who arrested him refused to tell him. When Clerk Patterson told them they were

CHARGED WITH THE MURDER

Of a little girl near Saltzburg the day before, they appeared to be totally nonplussed, and Pohle remarked. "That is the first I've heard of it." He looked however anything but easy and a nervous twitching of the mouth showed that he felt considerable anxiety. Hyndeman murmured something, but nothing that was intelligable.

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

Pohle denied his guilt and said he could prove his innocence. He said he and Hyndeman had been working at Cumberland at their trade, but concluded to come to this city. They walked most of the way, stopping at different places and doing small jobs of work. They frequently rode short distances on freight trains, and reached McKeesport on Sunday. They obtained employment at McKeesport, but only worked a few hours on Monday morning. Mr. Rogers, their employer, gave them a dollar and they started to walk to Pittsburgh. Pohle admits that they passed through Saltsburg; that they begged a drink of whisky from a tavern-keeper at Port Perry; that then they reached the trestle work over Turtle Creek Hyndman was afraid to cross, and that

[illegible] nt around the road to Braddock's. He says they walked to the salt works, where they got on a train and arrived at the Connellsville depot shortly before six o'clock in the evening. These men no not deny that they were in the vicinity of the murder, but they deny all connection, participation or knowledge of the crime laid to their charge.

THE MEN IDENTIFIED.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, Mr. Peter Brown, and others, were telegraphed to come down to see if they could identify the men who were under arrest as the guilty parties. Mr. Hutchinson identified them as the men whom he met on the road asking the way to Port Perry. Mr. Brown also identified them as the same parties. Mr. Dillon and numerous other parties who reside in the vicinity also identified them as the men who walked hurriedly down the railroad track. Nothing, however, was shown that would tend to show these men as the guilty parties, except that they were seen in the vicinity of the murder on Monday.

A CONNECTING LINK

of evidence is missing. The watchman who saw them talk to the little girl, or the man who saw them jump the fence, have not yet told their story, but their names are down as witnesses and they will be sworn and examined on Friday, when their sworn statements may throw additional light upon the subject.

Dr. Magini, who examined the wounds and the body of the girl when she died, says she was dealt the fatal blow by a right hand and could not tend to throw more mystery around the case. For terrible atrocity and withall mysterious surroundings, there is no crime that has ever been committed in this vicinity that will compare with this.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Yesterday morning Coroner West, at Crooked Run, held an inquest on the body.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kline, sworn.—Was no relation to the deceased; her full name is Eliza Mess; she was thirteen years old; I took her when her mother died; she was then seven years old; her father lives in Youngstown, Ohio; his name is George Mess; she left home yesterday morning between eight and nine o'clock; I expected her to go to Shank's store at Saltzburg station; I thought she would be here before twelve, but she did not come, and I became uneasy, and at half-past twelve went to search for her; I found her on the top of the hill, on the road near the footpath; she was lying on her back, with her hands by her side; saw no one around, and met nobody; this was about one o'clock; she went to the store every week by this path; she never told me of having met any person before, or of being afraid; was too badly scared to notice any footprints; she never spoke a word, and died about three o'clock.

Charles Shank sworn.—Was employed loading coke into barges opposite the grove; Mrs. Kline asked us to carry Eliza home, and with the help of the others, we carried her to Mr. Auberle's the nearest house; before I learned of the murder saw two men passing down the railroad; they were talking pretty loud at the time and I looked to see who they were; they were suspicious looking characters, and by their talk took them to be Germans or Swedes; had never seen them before; when I came up to the body I found two stones—one of which was bloody; it had blood on and some few hairs; there was also a piece of fence rail about three feet and a half long lying by broken in two; at the break there was blood on it; the stone exhibited weighed between three and four pounds, and the other about five; these two stones were lying alongside of her head; the stones had all been moved; saw no tracks, as I was too much excited; the fence rail was lying at her side near her feet; it was after 10 o'clock when I noticed the men pass down the railroad.

Mrs. Annie Keller, sworn.—Reside in Saltzburg; was acquainted with the deceased; she stopped at my house on her return from the store, and left there about a quarter before ten o'clock; my house is the last on the railroad on this way she went; she could go from my house to where she was killed in about ten or fifteen minutes.

Theodore Cummins, sworn.—Am a carpenter; was working yesterday between the road and river, opposite this grove; we heard some woman scream; at first thought it to be boys playing in the woods; directly a woman called that some person was after a woman on the hill, and we ran up and found the woman with the little girl's head in her arms; after carrying her to Auberle's, we returned to search for tracks, but so many people had passed that all tracks were destroyed; about a quarter before eleven o'clock that day two strange men passed down the track.

Thomas McDonald and William Jack were examined, but their evidence was only a corroboration of the previous witness.

STATEMENT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

Dr. J. C. Magini, sworn.—Am a practicing physician, and have been for over thirty years; shortly before one o'clock was called to see deceased, at the house of Mr. Auberle; have known deceased since she was born; she was insensible, and upon examination found serious wounds on her head, and sent for Doctor Yankirk; we knew she would die; on the left temple I found a bruise such as would be made by a fist or stick of wood, such as the decayed fence rail we saw in the woods; her skull is fractured in two places just above the forehead and near the frontal bone; the wounds showed that a heavy weapon had been used, there are nine scalp wounds upon her head and some of them are quite large; think they were made by this stone, which weighs perhaps ten pounds; considerable of her hair stuck to this stone; there are three points or angles on the stone and the wounds correspond therewith; these wounds caused death.

THE VERDICT.

This closed the evidence and the jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict "that the deceased came to her death by wounds inflicted on her head by the hands of a person or persons unknown to the jury."

NEWS OF THE ARREST.

While the inquest was in progress, Mr. Brown, one of the jury, received a dispatch stating that the supposed murderers had been arrested, and to come down immediately in order to see if they could be identified. The dispatch caused the most intense excitement and Mr. Shank at once came to the city, and Mr. Brown and a party followed and came on another train. Had the men been arrested in the vicinity of Saltzburg there is not the least doubt that they would have been summarily dealt with, and Judge Lynch would have decided their fate.

SKULL FRACTURED.

A Little Boy Dangerously Injured in Allegheny.

Yesterday afternoon a little six year old son of Mr. Robby, residing in Allegheny, was playing on the platform of the West Penn Road, Chestnut and South Canal streets, rolling an empty beer barrel backwards and for wards. In going backwards he went too near the edge of the platform and fell over, about six feet to the track. The barrel followed and the edge of it struck him square on the forehead, fracturing the skull and although it is feared fatal injuries. The lad was picked up and carried to Walter's drug store, when Dr. Easton was called to attend him and dressed his wounds. He was taken to his home.

"Old Folks' Concert."

To-morrow evening a concert "of ye old folks" will be given at City Hall in connection with the fair for the Boarding Home for Working Women. The concert will be given in accordance with the programme of the original Father Kemp's Company, and as the vocalists embrace some of our best amateurs, the concert promises to be one of the very best we have ever had in the city.

The fair which is still in progress, has been very successful, and of the many hundreds who have visited it there are none who have not expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the enjoyment offered. Dinner today will be furnished by the Baptist churches.

Amusements To-night.

OPERA HOUSE—"Aurora Floyd."

LIBRARY HALL—"She stoops to Conquer."

CITY HALL—The Fair.

AMERICAN THEATER—Fresh Attractions.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES—"Murder at the Roadside Inn."

A Professor Relieved of His Watch.

On Monday evening, Professor S. A. Neal, Principal of the Allegheny colored school while riding in a Fed eral street car had his pocket picked of a very valuable gold watch. The chain was cut and the watch simply abstracted. Chief of Police Clark has been notified and is working up the case.

ELECTIONS.

FIFTH AVENUE BANK,
PITTSBURGH, April 26, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 105 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, May 13th, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

ap29:td13 F. E. SCHENCK, Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
PITTSBURGH, PA., April 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 14 Smithfield street, on MONDAY, May 5, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

At the same time amendments to the Charter, approved February 26th, 1873, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their approval.

ap30:td10 J. D. FRASER, Cashier.

GERMAN AMERICAN INS. CO. OF PENN'A,
PITTSBURGH, April 26, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Fifth Avenue Bank, No. 105 Fifth avenue, on THURSDAY, May 8th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.

James Lippincott,	Jost Ruch,
G. B. Meyer,	J. H. Demmler,
J. A. Knercher,	Daniel Kimser,
Wm. Maget,	F. D. Geist,

Wm. P. Weyman, Commissioners.

ap28

HILAND AVENUE.

Election of Commissioners.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that an election for Five Commissioners of Hiland avenue will be held at the Hiland Public School House, in the 19th ward of the city of Pittsburgh,

ON SATURDAY, MAY 3,

Between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M.,

Under the provisions of an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue and other avenues in the city of Pittsburgh," approved April 8, 1870, and the supplements thereto, and an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, entitled "An Ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Hiland avenue, from Penn avenue to line of Water Works property," and the election of Commissioners for that purpose, passed April 14, 1873.

R. P. CARNAHAN,
OLIVER PER

HOME NEWS.

A MINISTER ARRESTED.

Trouble About a Guardianship—The Settlement of Claims Demanded—The Heirs of the Late William J. Totten, Endeavoring Suit Against the Rev. L. R. McAboy.

Yesterday morning a case of somewhat peculiar interest came before the Court of Common Pleas, which formed a topic for conversation in legal and church circles for the remainder of the day. The principal party interested in the case was the Rev. L. R. McAboy, a Presbyterian minister, well known in this vicinity, and a former resident in Pine township, of Allegheny county. It seems that many years ago, the reverend gentleman was appointed guardian of the minor children of Wm. J. Totten, deceased. The estate which came into his hands was considerable, and Mr. McAboy found the guardianship no sinecure, although, as it now appears, it has brought him trouble. As the children came of age he settled their claims one after another, until all but the youngest had been satisfied.

In the course of sundry business transactions he became involved in financial difficulties, it is stated, from which he seemed unable to extricate himself, and having lost all he possessed here, about two years ago he removed to North Carolina, where his wife owned a plantation, and upon which he has since resided.

Within a day or two he returned to the city, and the two heirs whose claims have not yet been settled immediately sought legal counsel, and as a result, Mr. McAboy was arrested on an attachment and brought into Court. The attachment was issued against him by writ issued by the State without settling up the business of his guardianship.

When brought before Judge Stowe, the defendant made no denial of the fact that the affairs of the estate, so far as the claims of the two heirs were concerned, had not been settled, but that the failure was owing not to criminality but to inability. He had failed, and could not pay over the funds. The Court decided that he would have to give bail to file an account; also to pay over to the heirs of the Totten estate any funds that may be in his possession, and in default of bail to go to jail.

The bail not being at hand he was remanded to the care of Warden Smith until the required security could be obtained. The amount involved in this case is variously estimated at from $8,000 to $10,000 but no correct figures could be given until the account has been made up.

As soon as Mr. McAboy escapes from this embarrassment he is wanted in Butler county. An attachment has been issued from the Orphans' Court there against him, for contempt in failing to pay to one of Mr. Davis' children, in a similar case, the amount which the Court adjudged to be due them.

The defendant is quite an old gentleman, being not far from sixty years of age, and evidently feels his position keenly, although he is engaging in his statements that it is not a lack of disposition, but a lack of funds, which he could not help, that prevents him from making the settlement asked.

BREVITIES.

....Lumber men have begun active operations. The number of rafts coming down the rivers is promising large.

....Some of the cars which arrived from the east yesterday afternoon were covered with snow to the depth of one or two inches.

....Two prisoners named Meachem and Johnson, both sentenced for one year each to the penitentiary, escaped from the jail at Steubenville, on Tuesday night.

....John Y. Marks, Esq. of Rochester, has sent the editor of the Beaver *Argus* an egg that measures 8¾ inches one way and 6¾ inches the other, and weighs five ounces.

....It is stated that Mr. W. H. Brown has been authorized to survey a line for a railroad from Bedford to Johnstown, there to connect with the Pennsylvania Central.

....The 20th Annual Fair of Beaver County Agricultural Society, will be held at the fair grounds in Beaver, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 24, 25, 26, 1873.

....The *Vindicator* says that saloon-keepers from Lawrence and Mercer counties, Pa., are flocking into Youngstown and vicinity since the success of "local option" in those counties.

....About ten o'clock yesterday morning a flock of fifty rafts of lumber struck the Ewalt street bridge, and was divivided into several sections. The men on board of the raft had a narrow escape from drowning.

....No clue has yet been obtained of the prisoners who escaped from the Washington county jail. Notwithstanding the reward for the arrest of Briceland, the detectives have not succeeded in getting on his trail.

....The Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company have resumed the grading for the side tracks to be laid between this city and McKeesport. The company are putting the road in splendid running order, and intend to run all trains through to Washington.

....The body of a man which was found floating at the foot of Brewer street, Sixth ward, and upon which Coroner West held an inquest, as mentioned in the last issue of the GAZETTE, is supposed to have been the remains of James Cox, a deck hand on board of the tow boat "Fred Wilson," who was drowned off that vessel on the 26th of October last at Fort Perry.

....Two men, strangers, were found dead, in the Ohio river near Rochester, on last Wednesday. Neither of the men were identified, and, both were buried in the cemetery near that town. One was five feet eight inches in height, and the other five feet ten. A coroner's inquest was held in both cases, and a verdict of death by drowning rendered in each.

....During the past year there were three hundred and twenty-six fires in the city according to Fire Marshal Butler's report. The largest fire occurred on October 11, at Hartje, Wylie & Co's works, on River avenue, Allegheny, where the loss aggregated $96 649; insurance on same, $55,000. The largest number of fires during the year occurred in the month of May.

....The Monongahela package train will be extended from Geneva to Morgantown during the coming summer; this is about eighty-one miles. The cost for each of the three locks and dams, of ten feet lift each, is $90,000, and for the three locks and dams $270,000; and as the obligation of the old Monongahela Navigation Company is $160,000, West Virginia will be required to add $110,000, but of this sum Congress has given $90,000, leaving them to raise the remainder, $20,000.

....The Beaver *Argus* says a gross misrepresentation seems to exist touching the population of some of the boroughs and townships of Beaver county, and therefore publishes the following table as copied from the revised census report just issued from the Department at Washington: Big Beaver township, 1,553; New Galilee borough, 241; Borough township, 379; Brighton township, 854; Beaver borough, 1,120; Bridgewater borough, 1,119; Fallston borough, 629; Chippewa township, 817; Darlington borough, 1,813; Darlington township, 280; Economy township, 1,324; Franklin township, 676; Greene township, 1,836; Georgetown bor., 297; Hookstown borough, 259; Hanover township, ——; Hanover township, 1,500; Frankfort Springs, 155; Harmony township, 225; Hopewell township, 1,015; Independence township, 728; Industry township, 796; Marion township, 307; Moon township, 936; Phillipsburg borough, 554; New Sewickley township, 1,602; Freedom borough, 634; North Sewickley township, 1,109; Ohio township, 1,534; Patterson township, 74; Beaver Falls borough, 3,112; Pulaski township, 943; New Brighton, 4,037; New Brighton—North ward, 1,347; New Brighton—Middle ward, 1,478. New Brighton—South ward, 1,312; Raccoon township, 1,012; Rochester township, 629; Rochester borough, 2,091; South Beaver township, 1,206; St. Clair borough, 232.

THAT MARVELLOUS BOX.

Some New Light on the Subject.

As the maze was supposed to rise from around the mysteries of "that box" the shadows only seem to grow deeper instead. Chambers or Hampton does not seem to come to time. Outsiders say that this New York business was only a ruse of the Safe Deposit Bank to direct attention from the real guilty party, while others equally sharp say that "Bill" McCully's trouble will throw all chance for action in the shade, that it will divert certain plans. The three parties mentioned on the street several days ago arestill held on to by the public as the guilty ones. Nothing new has been developed, and it is believed that the "New York man" will not be brought to Pittsburgh. This pertinent question however, naturally arises, where did he get the other $49,000 worth of A. V. R. R. bonds as the New York papers claim he had in his possession, if he disposed of the $1,000 bond and knew it to be stolen as is alleged?

OIL ITEMS.

BURCHFIELD & WILKINS completed a well in the Argyle district week before last. It is good for twenty-five barrels a day.

CAPTAIN ALLEN WILSON, sold his interest in the Wilson well last week, to Mr. W. W. Perkins, who now owns the entire well.

THE Titusville *Herald* says Nesbit & Co's well on the Patten farm north of the McClymonds, is doing about forty-five barrels a day.

THE Harrington & Harrop well, near Argyle is the best in that territory. It was struck last November and is yet producing sixty-five barrels a day.

MR. A. H. BROSSON is perhaps the largest operator in the oil country, having interests in one hundred and sixty wells. In the majority of these wells he owns the controlling interest.

MR. THOMAS FROTHINGHAM and W. H. Coulter have a well on the Banks farm, between Petrolia and Karns City, that has been producing about seventy-five barrels for the past three months.

Colony Association.

The Pennsylvania Colony Association which was organized a couple of months ago, held a meeting in the City Clerk's room last evening. Capt. H. W. Harbaugh presided with J. S. Watt as Secretary. Major D. S. Pollock on behalf of the Executive Committee offered a resolution to the effect that the Executive Committee be instructed to provide a record for the name, occupation, residence, and number of shares of each member, that the shares be fixed at $150, that the number of shares be fixed at 2,000, that no member be allowed to own more than twenty shares and that should any member not go with the Colony he shall pay a forfeit of one dollar per month. After much discussion the resolution was adopted and the Association adjourned.

The California Robbery.

The post office at California, Pa., on the Monongahela river, was robbed last Sunday night, as we have stated. Yesterday the United States authorities here received information that a man implicated in the robbery,—the same not being given—had been arrested and would be brought to the city to-day for a hearing. The amount received by the robbers was not large, but the mail matter was in a measure destroyed.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

Closing a Year of Success—The Outlook for the New—The Prosperity of the Boston One Price Clothing Store.

The New York *Tribune* recently has been counting up our national anniversaries and concludes we are getting quite a respectable stock on hand. It gives a list of the most prominent, but singularly enough forgets to mention the anniversary of the establishment of the Boston One Price Clothing Store in Pittsburgh which occurred the other day and was an occasion for genuine rejoicing among gentlemen. The gladness of this occasion was general among those who were happy at the thought that the day of low prices for good clothing had come again, and that the success of the Boston Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, had demonstrated the fact that good clothing could be furnished at reasonable prices.

The year of business at this house has been one of constant increase, so that it now enjoys a larger trade than ever before—attesting the vast superiority of the goods sold. Its patrons now number all classes, the rich as well as the poor, men from the country and from the city, the fashionable gent and the less stylish individual, all of whom want neat fitting garments of good material, well made and moderate in price. These are all secured at the Boston One Price Store.

Now that the Superintendent Mr. E. A. Rossiter has received practical evidence of hearty appreciation from the people he has been encouraged to make new efforts, and therefore commences the new year offering better bargains than ever before. Here are some of his prices and goods; business suits, $14, $15, $18, $20; all wool Scotch suits, $18, $19, $20; dress suits, $20 to $25; boys suits, $8, 50, $10, $12, $15; children's suits, $4, $5, $8 and $10.

From personal examination and wear we can testify that there is no shoddy about these goods, but that they will give satisfaction. In the stock will be found something to suit every taste and every purse.

In addition to the full list of suits &c., the stock also comprises a full assortment of the celebrated Hathaway shirts in white and fancy colors, Hosiery, gloves, paper and linen collars cuffs, neck wear of all descriptions and general furnishing goods. Every article will be found of good quality and will bear inspection.

We congratulate Mr. Rossiter upon his success, and congratulate our readers on the opportunity afforded by his house, No. 95 Smithfield street, to save money in buying clothing.

A SCENE OF ANIMATION.

Lively Times Around the Union Depot Last Evening—Arrival of Three Hundred Emigrants

It was unusually lively around the Union Depot about ten o'clock last evening. The announcement had been made in the evening papers that some eighteen hundred emigrants were due in the evening, but that number, upon their arrival, had diminished down to the genuine number of eight cars, holding some three hundred. Their friends were there in force, as nearly all are to stop here. "Arrah, Dennis, God bliss ye!" and Dennis forthwith was pulled out of the window by his friends, who had come there to bid him welcome to the "Smoky City." Then came kissing and hugging and congratulations, and many hearts were made glad. Nearly all those that came, were from the "auld sod." There were a few Hungarians, while Deutschland was not behind, and La Belle France sent her quota, who were greeted with the Frenchman's grasp. All were kindly cared for by their friends, and as they disembarked they presented quite a unique scene of life and animation. They seemed pleased to have arrived at their destination, and the majority of them looked as though they would prove no disredit to their adopted country where "Hans" and "Pat" can be Aldermen side by side.

A SUDDEN DESCENT.

A Horse Killed by Falling Over a Stone Wall.

Yesterday afternoon a horse belonging to Wm. Boyd was killed by rolling down the hill on to the railroad track from Fountain street. It appears that a man was engaged in filling, with a cart, he had drawn a load of slag to the spot where he thought it would be wanted, when he loosened the body of the cart in order to dump the dirt. Just as he had done this the cart commenced to slide down the hill and the horse following; the driver caught hold of the animal, but the cart was relentless and continued on its mad career down the hill, the horse unwillingly following. The horse and cart went down over about ten feet of hill and over a wall of twenty feet, on to the track of the Pan Handle Road. The horse was instantly killed and the cart broken into splinters. The driver—well he stopped on the stone-wall and didn't get hurt, but he did utter a mild ejaculation at the sudden turn affairs had taken. The loss to Mr. Boyd of the horse and cart will probably amount to $250, as the animal was a first-class draught horse.

THE CAGED "TIGER."

The Philo Hall Roulette Game—A Hearing Before Ald. Logan.

The Philo Hall gambling case came up before Alderman Logan on Monday evening. The defendant Samuel F. Low was present, but the prosecutrix, Mrs. Benham, did not make an appearance. Long, through his counsel, stated that the woman was satisfied, and did not want to prosecute, but Ald. Logan thought different.

A compromise was talked of, but to this the "Squire also objected. He held Long in $500 bail for court, in default of which he was recommanded to jail for a hearing to-morrow evening. An attachment was issued against Mrs. Benham, and yesterday morning she was arrested, and held in $500 bail for appearance. Yesterday was George yesterday made an information against Long, charging him with maintaining a gambling house. Robt. Long the rent is proprietor of the concern has not yet been arrested. He has probably given Pittsburgh a "wide berth" and left for parts unknown, though his son states that he had no connection with the place.

THE EFFECTS OF ANGER.

A Man Drops Dead From the Excitement Produced by Passion.

Coroner West yesterday was called to Sharpsburg to hold an inquest on the body of a man named James Halloren, who had died suddenly that morning under very peculiar circumstances. It appears that he went into a lot near his house to forbid several men, who had come there to dig up potatoes, from doing so, but was met and replied that Mr. Chalfant, the proprietor of the field, had given them permission to come there and get all the horse-radish they wanted. Halloren was highly enraged at being scolded, and threatened to blow their brains out, etc. At this junction he fell in a fit apparently, and shortly after expired. Dr. C. W. A. Redlich made a post mortem examination, and gave in as his opinion that the deceased died of heart disease, superinduced by nervous excitement. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The deceased leaves a wife and six small children in very indigent circumstances. He was a native of Ireland, fifty years of age.

Agricultural Exhibition.

The "Fayette Farmers' Club" will hold their second annual exhibition of live stock, poultry, farm implements, machinery, greenhouse plants and flowers, and all articles usually shown at such exhibitions, at Oakdale Station, North Fayette township, on Thursday, May 1st. All stock must be entered on the books of the Secretary at least five days before the exhibition, and must be on the grounds, labeled with the name of the owner, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and remain until 3 o'clock, P. M. All exhibitors of sheep must state the date of last shearing and age of lambs on exhibition. Machinery and farm implements may be entered any time before ten o'clock of the day of exhibition. No entrance or admission fee will be charged, nor premiums awarded, but all owners of good stock and poultry, and manufacturers and inventors of farming implements and machinery, are invited to exhibit, with the assurance that every facility will be given them to test and explain the merits and value of their stock and machinery. The Committee of Arrangements respectfully invite all practical farmers, manufacturers, and others interested in the improvement of agriculture and farmings implements to attend and examine the stock and other articles on exhibition. The Committee of Arrangements is composed of excellent men, and nothing will be left undone to make the exhibition a success.

The Lost Girl.

Anna Quinn, daughter of James Quinn, who, it will be remembered, ran away from her home in the Twenty-seventh ward, South Side, a couple of weeks ago, was found yesterday by Lieutenant John Stemmiar, who had been searching for her for several days. She was found at the house of a dairyman beyond Mt. Washington, where she had gone the day she left home. She told the folks at the house she was stopping that her parents were dead, and that the folks with whom she had been staying in Brownsville were so cruel she could not live with them any longer. When arrested she gave her name and told where her home was. The reason of her strange freak we were to be the wish to enjoy the many pleasures to the shape of fine dresses, hats and the like, that working girls possess.

Alleged Druggling and Robbing.

Yesterday afternoon a man named John Allran came into Chief of Police Clark's office in Allegheny, and stated that some time in the forenoon he sold his lumber which he had brought down the river, for four hundred dollars, and was on his way to Herr's Island to pay his hands, when he stopped in a saloon on South Canal street and called for a glass of mineral water. He says that as soon as he had drank it he became drowsy and fell asleep; while asleep he was robbed of the four hundred dollars by some parties unknown. He thinks the mineral water was drugged in order to stupify him and then rob him. Chief Clark rather doubted the truth of the story but will make a thorough investigation.

Burst a Blood Vessel.

Information was left at the Mayor's office last evening stating that Patrick Stack, an employee of Singer & Nimick's mill, had dropped dead suddenly at that place from the bursting of a blood vessel. It appears that the deceased, who is employed as a driver, was lifting some heavy castings on his dray and it is supposed over-lifted himself and thus bursted a blood vessel. Stack was married and leaves a wife and family. Coroner West was notified to hold an inquest.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 9194yW.

Which are the Best Organs!

In this age of business rivalry, when people are frequently imposed upon by unscrupulous and rapacious agents, it is important to know which make of Organ is preferred and pronounced the best by judges of the article and Professors of music. The Burdett Organs have always stood at the head of the list, and having of late added quite a number of patented improvements, they are now beyond question the most complete Reed Organ ever made. Visitors to the Music Store of H. Kleber & Brother, 122 Wood street, will be astonished at the beautiful Burdett's to be had there from one to two hundred dollars, and will soon convince themselves that they will save money and procure a better instrument by purchasing a Burdett at Kleber's than by doing elsewhere. A single hearing of these Organs, and a glance at their Corinthian and Imperial cases, will suffice to settle the question of choice. Moreover, in buying of these gentlemen you run no risk of any kind, their fine musical abilities and first-class reputation for honorable and upright dealing giving full assurance that you get the worth of your money, dollar for dollar.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to purchase such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well-seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

Injured at a Mine.

Yesterday afternoon Patrick McMahon, employed as a driver at Hartley's coal bank on Saw Mill Run above Temperanceville, was very seriously hurt by being run over by a car he was driving. It appears that he was was coming out of the pit with a loaded car when he slipped and fell under the wheels, the car running over his body and inflicting such terrible internal injuries that it is thought he will die.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

PERSONAL.

SANTA ANNA has been writing a book this winter on "Mexican Affairs," which a Boston firm is to publish.

A MR. ROBINSON, from Minnesota, aged one hundred and twenty-two, is on a visit to a son in Illinois, aged ninety-eight.

A NORTH CAROLINA doctor, recently deceased, bequeathed to another physician, who was his intimate friend, his skeleton, to be set up where it would most frequently remind the living of the dead, and do some good in furthering the cause of science. The bequest was declined, and the body was buried entire.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX says that he does not wish to go back to Congress, or to accept office of any kind: that for the first time in twenty years he belongs to his family and himself, instead of to the public; and that he enjoys the rest and quiet it gives him too well to consent that this ownership shall be changed.

MR. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, in assuring a correspondent, through the columns of the Atlanta *Sun*, that he has no intention of withdrawing from the management of that paper, declares that "peace, quiet, harmony and prosperity prevail throughout the State, and the rights of person and property, including all classes, black as well as white, are nowhere better protected than in Georgia at present."

THE San Francisco *Alta* is responsible for the story that a Nevada lawyer had as a client a man accused of murder, and that the principal witness in his favor being his wife, who was incapacitated from giving testimony by reason of her relation to him, he got the murder trial postponed, brought suit for divorce in her behalf and secured it, and then triumphantly placed her on the stand to secure the acquittal of her husband.

THE sudden news of the suicide of Lieut. Dennison, at San Francisco, while plunging the family of his father, Governor Dennison, into affliction, has sadly interfered with arrangements which have been completed for the marriage of a daughter of the Governor to one of the most wealthy and best citizens of Columbus, Mr. Ben. Smith, of railroad celebrity. The cards were out for a fashionable wedding at Trinity Church, at which six bridesmaids were to assist, and the affair was anticipated as one of universal interest in social circles.

A DOCTOR in Greenville, S. C., writes to the local newspaper to say how he treats cerebro-spinal meningitis. He bathes the spine with spirits of turpentine, and then passes over it a well-heated smoothing iron for fifteen minutes. At the same time he gives quinine in heroic doses, each followed by a heroic dose of bromide of potassium, combined in solution with an ordinary dose of solid extract of hyoscyamus. He throws in at the same time great doses of calomel. After such treatment it is evident that the poor patient must either die or get well in self-defence.

A PATHETIC incident occurred during the floods at Binghamton. A Mrs. Fox, residing near the cemetery gate, heard, in the morning, a peculiar moaning in the direction of the cemetery. Going there she found a little child waist-deep in water and weeping near a head-stone, which marked a lonely grave. Upon being questioned, she said that she lived a long way off. She had heard that the graves were covered by water, and she feared that her mother's would be washed away. So she went to keep her poor watch and ward beside it. She was kindly cared for and sent to her motherless home.

QUEEN VICTORIA's toilette at a recent reception, or drawing room, as it is called in London, is described as follows: The Queen wore a black silk dress, with a train trimmed with crape and feathers, and a diamond and pearl coronet over a long white veil with white tulle trimmings. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, composed of two rows of large pearls, and pearl and diamond brooches; the riband and star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert, Louise of Prussia, and St. Isabel of Portugal, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

COUNT DE WALDECK is still living, green and vigorous, in Paris, having recently celebrated his one hundred and seventh birthday, and still feels young enough to contemplate the building of a theatre, of which he is himself to be director. This is perhaps the only conceivable thing that could kill him, and he adopts it as a species of euthanasia. He is a clever artist, and still paints an occasional picture for the annual Salon. In this he was until recently sustained by the example of Titian, who painted industriously until he was 99, and was then cut off by the pest, when half way through a great picture.

SPEAKING of the sacred poetry in use among the negro students at Hampton, a religious paper describes them as metrical marvels of wild sublimity and pathos, mingled in the most indescribable doggerel. A resurrection hymn, entitled "In Dat Great Gittin-up Mornin'," which is oftener than any other sung by the students, was composed by an old slave who could neither read nor write. He had a dream of the day of judgment, and then described it in such fragments of Bible language as he had learned by rote in religious meetings. This semi-Ossianic performance begins with the words,

"I'm goin' to tell you 'bout de coming ob de Saviour,
Fare you well, fare you well."

A MARRIAGE was fatally interrupted last week at Malta, Saratoga county, by the strangest whimsey which ever entered the head of a bridegroom, Albert Knight. The guests were met, the bride was decked in her gayest attire, and all was ready for the parson to proceed, when Knight, having requested an interview with him, said he could not be married unless the words "as long as you both live" could be omitted from the service. "I don't know," said Knight, "whether I can live with her all my life, and I do not want to take vows upon myself that I may not be able to fulfil." The minister indignantly declared that he did not marry people in that way. Knight protested that he could not conscientiously be married in any other; and the result was that there was no marriage at all.

SAM LONG, a well-know circus clown, tells the following story of Henry Clay: "I remember once we entered Lexington in procession, and it just happened that Henry Clay was driving in at the same time. I brought up the rear of the procession, riding a mule. As he was directly behind me, I turned my face to the tail and sang out, "Here we are, fellow-citizens, Wisdom led by Folly." The people laughed and shouted, and old Harry seemed greatly amused. The next day at the circus I made him a speech, in which I advised him to be President of the United States, and take me in his Cabinet. That night he sent me a bottle of the finest wine I ever tasted, with his compliments, saying 'from the poorest fool to the best clown in the United States.' Ah! sir, there was a man for you."

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Sultan of Turkey is reported seriously ill.

TWENTY thousand coal miners at Leicestershire, England, have struck.

THE body of Earl De La Warr was found on Thursday morning in the river Cam, England.

MARK BOOTHBY, who killed his wife in Edgeworth, Mass., on Wednesday, has surrendered to the authorities.

IT is proposed to have in New York city a grand international billiard tournament, three ball carom, open to the world.

NEW YORK is to have another elevated railway, from University Place to Harlem river. At least the Legislature is debating such a project.

A GIRL aged twelve years was instantly killed at Dearborn, Michigan, Tuesday evening, by an elder brother carelessly handling a loaded gun.

MARRIED women who hold property in their own right may be sued hereafter, in Illinois, like single women, upon contracts they make in regard to it.

MRS. C. J. Bickey, formerly the wife of Judge W. T. Barry, Postmaster General under President Jackson's administration, died at Newport, Kentucky, on Wednesday.

THE shareholders of the Atlantic cable companies, at an official meeting, adopted resolutions favoring the consolidation of the companies and amalgamation of interests.

THE Michigan Legislature proposes to make landlords who accept liquor-sellers as tenants responsible under the Liquor law for any damage that may accrue from the traffic.

PRESIDENT GRANT and family will leave Kansas City at 8:15 to-day on a special train over the Kansas Pacific Railway for Denver and the famous summer resorts of the Rocky Mountains.

FREDERICK KUHLMAN, charged with striking John Schucker on the head with a billet of wood, on the 17th inst., inflicting a wound from which he died, was arrested on Wednesday about four miles from Venice, Illinois, and taken to St. Louis.

A SPECIAL from Madrid says that the temporary retirement of President Figueras, and the appointment of Margall to administer the duties of the Executive office, have caused intense excitement in Madrid, and a rise of the populace is imminent.

A LETTER received from a Baltimorian at Pernambuco, Brazil, states that a bitter controversy is going on between the Archbishop of Pernambuco and the Masonic fraternity. The press affiliated with the Masons, and it was thought the difficulty would culminate in the expulsion of the Jesuits.

A LONDON special of the 23d says the Epsom Spring meeting was brought to a close on that day. Mornington won the grand metropolitan stakes. Dutch Skater, last years' winner, was second, and Upton third. The race was a handicap for twenty five sovereigns each, with two hundred added. Twelve horses started. Mornington had also won the city and suburban stakes.

THE New York Legislature has passed the bill, which has been for some time pending, intended to prevent the frequent accidents that occur from the careless handling of fire-arms. It is now a misdemeanor in New York to point a gun, pistol or other fire-arm at any one, whether the weapon is loaded or not, and the crime is punishable by fine and imprisonment. This is a wholesome enactment, well worthy of imitation everywhere.

OUTSIDE the tenement-houses of New York, the operatives of the New England factories are to-day the most thickly and unwholesomely housed persons on this continent. The average of persons to a dwelling in New York is 14.72; in Reading, Pa., it is only 5.09; in Pittsburgh, 6.05; in Philadelphia, 6.01; while in Fall River, Mass., it is 9.96; in Boston, 8.46; in Lawrence, 8.40; in Providence, R. I., 7.46; and in Worcester, Mass., 8.35.

THE Hartford *Courant*, having thoroughly collated the facts, concludes that no engine can run more than sixty miles an hour. It adds that some of the fastest runs have been made on the thirty minutes, from Springfield to Hartford; eighteen miles in twenty minutes, from Meriden to New Haven; fifty-four miles in fifty-eight minutes, on the Boston and Albany road. Such feats, of these trips, was made solely against time.

THE railroad ties in use in the United States are estimated to amount in number to one hundred and fifty millions. About two hundred ties to the acre is about the average yield of timber lands, and therefore seven hundred and fifty thousand acres are required to furnish the above supply. Every five years the ties have to be renewed, and therefore thirty millions are used annually for repairs, the timber being cut from one hundred and fifty thousand acres.

THE Louisville *Commercial* very amusingly explains the refusal of the Kentucky Legislature to make an appropriation for State Commissioners at the Vienna Exposition, as having occurred under the apprehension of a majority of the members that the exposition was to be held either in Vienna, Clarke county, Kentucky, or Vienna, Scott county, Indiana. A small appropriation, says the *Commercial*, would have been made to send Commissioners to the Indiana town, but it having come to be generally believed that the Kentucky Vienna was the place, any appropriation was considered unnecessary.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY, in an interview with a New York *Herald* correspondent, is reported to have said that it is absurd to suppose that the death of the Pope would be kept a secret until his successor was appointed. History and tradition are against such a practice. There has in most cases been an interval of nine days between the demise of a Pope and the election of his successor, and such an election is not made until after the burial of the deceased. The Archbishop rejects the idea that secrecy would be maintained about his death in order to prevent intrigue, and that European powers with the election of his successor.

THE storm last week along the line of the Union Pacific in Nebraska, is described as being as severe as that of 1856. The wind swept over the plains with a velocity of seventy miles an hour; houses were blown down and hidden from sight under the drifting snow; valuable cattle stampeded from corrals and were lost and drowned; prairie animals were frozen to death and maimed by the terrible wind, which dashed them about like small birds, and many human lives were lost. In some places rivers were completely bridged with snow ranging in depth from fifteen to eighteen feet, and the trains were snowed in and for that loaded wagons were afterwards driven over it with perfect safety.

THE Memphis *Appeal* gives a detailed report of a prosecution of four barbers in that city for violation of the Sunday law. It says: They were accused under the section of the code which provides that no person in the State of Tennessee shall do any ordinary business on Sunday, from the fact that they did prosecute their regular business by shaving certain parties last Sunday. The case was ably argued on both sides, and Justice Wallace, after due deliberation, decided that the counsel for barbers, like those of hotel-keepers, newspaper editors, and livery-stable keepers, were essential for the convenience of the general public, particularly in these days of so much railroad and steamboat travel.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals, both of local and through stock are reported fair, from all that we could learn, during the past two or three days, and for the week ending with yesterday, but with unfavorable advices from New York and Buffalo and heavy receipts at Chicago, trade is comparatively sluggish, although prices, as compared with last week, are without quotable change. There were some choice butcher cattle, from St. Louis, but the great bulk of the offerings were of the common and medium grades—of what are commonly known as shipping steers, the supply was small, scarcely equal to the demand; this has been the situation for some time past, and, therefore, prices have not, nor do they decline. As it is pretty certain that the heaviest of the "run" is over, and if the arrivals should happen to be light, and it is not improbable, sellers, instead of being forced to a decline, might be able to realize an advance before the close of the week; however, the probability is that there will be but little change either way.

Extra 1,350 steers, of which there were more on sale, may be fairly quoted at 7c; prime, 1,400, 6¾; 1,300, 6¾; 1,200, 6¾; 1,000 to 1,100, 5¾@6. C. M. Hudson, of Portage Co., Ohio, had on extra bullocks weight 1,840 lbs for which he obtained 8c. There is a continued good demand for stock steers, and the offerings continue very meagre; this particular grade of cattle have advanced from ⅜ to ½ of a cent per lb within the past few weeks, and even at this advance, there is little or no margin in running them here from the west, and this accounts for the very limited supply. Good 900 to 1,000 averages may be quoted at 4¾@5¼. Bulls in fair supply and dull but unchanged, ranging from 3 to 5c according to quality. Following is a partial report of sales of some of the commission men:

Watson & Briggs report 2 cars 1,300 at 6.60; 3 cars 1,150 at 5.9 0; 1 do, 1,250, at 6.15.

Hedges, Huff & Co., 1 car steers, 1,200, at 6¼; 1 do, 990 lbs, at 5.50; 1 do, 1075, 5.90; 1 car prime 1,050 at 6¾; 1 do rough, 1,075, at 5.45; 3 fat, 1,200, at 6; 1 do, good, 1,050, at 5.65; 1 car good 925, stockers, 5.40; 1 do, 1,150, at 5¾; 1 do, rough, 1,375, at 6¼; 1 do, 1,300, 6.20; 1 do, 1,275, at 6¼.

Hazlewood & Blackstock report 1 car good, 1,125, steers, at 5.90. 1 car, 1,275, at 6¼; 4 do, 1,210 lbs, at 6¼; 2 do, 1,200, at 6.3 0; do, common, 1,150, at 5¾; 6 good, 1,000, at 5¾.

SHEEP.

The run is liberal, reported tobe fully up to that of the same time last week, and while there has been and is still, a very fair demand, clipped sheep are 25 to 25 cents per cwt. lower, while wooled remain unchanged; the number of clipped was much larger than last week, while of wooled there was a decided falling off. It was estimated that about three-fourths were shorn and one-fourth unshorn. The cold weather which has prevailed during the past two days has had its effect in increasing the demand for wooled, and decreasing it for clipped sheep, rendering it a little risky to ship the latter, but this will only be temporary, and the market will change back to its former position as soon as the weather gets fine again. Prime wooled 100 pounds clipped may be quoted at 5¾@6c; 90 pounds, 5¼@5¾c; 80 pounds, 4¾@5. Wooled sheep range all the way from 6 to 7c, according to quality. The continued depression in wool has a depressing effect on the market for wooled sheep, and has dimplished their value very materially. Following is a partial report of the sales of some of the commission firms:

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 1 car fine wool, unshorn 104 pounds, 7¾; 1 do, 85 pounds, 6¾; 1 do, 80 pounds 6¼; 2 do, clipped, 90 pounds, 5.50; 1 do, 80 pounds 5¼; 2 do, clipped, 90 pounds, 5.50; 1 do, 80 pounds, 5¼; 1 do, 90 lbs, 5¼; 3 do, 86 pounds, 5¼.

Watson & Briggs: 2 cars extra Indianas, clipped, 120 pounds, 5¾; 1 car medium wool, 95 pounds, wooled, 6c.

Henry Erisman bought: 2 cars coarse wool, 108 pounds, 6¾; 2 cars Indianas, 120 pounds, clipped, 5¾; 1 do, 106 pounds, 5.65; 1 do, 104, fine wooled, 6c; 2 do, coarse, 101 pounds, 5¾; 1 do, 99 lbs, 5¾; 2 do, 93 lbs, 5.75; 3 do, 86 pounds, 5¾.

HOGS.

The market has been quiet but steady for over a week past and there has been little or no fluctuation in prices. Prime heavy hogs, such as are usually bought for shipment to Philadelphia, are fairly quotable at 5.90@6c; and good to prime Yorkers at 5.80@5.90. The arrivals are just about sufficient to keep up the supply, hence, prices, as already stated, have varied but little.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY THURSDAY, March 23, 1873.

CATTLE.

The market has ruled rather firmer since the date of our last report, on 23d, and as the arrivals did not turn out as heavy as expected, buyers have bought more freely, and if anything prices are a shade higher. Prime shipping stock continues very scarce, more so this week than usual, hence, this particular grade is selling quicker and at relatively better prices than the commoner grades; however, as already intimated, all kinds are doing better, and the indications at this writing are that the market will close stronger than it opened; instead of a decline as was anticipated on Monday and Tuesday, it looks as we have had a decided advance before Saturday. There is still considerable inquiry for butchers' stock, but the market is almost bare. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: extra 1,500 @1,550, steers 7@7¼; prime do, 6¾@6¾; prime, 1,200@1,300, 6¼@6¾; good, 1,100@1,200, 5¾; stock steers 800@1,000, 4¾@5¾. Bulls, 3@5c and dull.

Timothy Tyndall of Ohio says: Of the 20,000 head of cattle shipped to this market this week, 5,456 head—or considerably more than one-fourth of the entire supply—were purchased by Nelson Morris. The amount of money required to move this stock was $275,000—a pretty good week's business for one man.

SHEEP.

Continue to arrive pretty freely, and the market for the most part unchanged, though buyers continue to take hold very freely, and prices, as compared with yesterday, are without quotable change. Quotations for clipped may be given as follows: Extra fine, 100@110 pounds, 5¾@6c; 90@95 pounds, 5¼@5¾; coarse, 90@100 pounds, 5@5¼; 80 to 90 pounds, 4¾@5. Wooled sheep, as stated in our last report, were little better this week rendered so by the cold weather, and sales were made at from 6¼@7¼.

HOGS.

The market has stiffened up considerably, and with a diminished supply and an increased demand, prices have advanced from 15 to 20c per cwt. We now quote Philadelphia hogs at 6¾ to 6¾c for good to prime, and Yorkers at 5.50 to 5.80, as to quality.

New York Breadstuffs Market.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The Tribune says: This day week there was steady feeling and rather more activity in our Wheat market than for days previous, though this was only temporary; the continued pressure in our money market, great scarcity of tonnage, reduced limits to shipping orders, more liberal arrivals, a marked decline in flour and indement weather, have been the chief causes of the increased heaviness and decline since Saturday; the more liberal supplies offered by holders are also materially below rates of sale, has added to the depression and heaviness, and as the season is advanced, there is evidently less speculative support to be looked for, than has added to the assortment, but we find that the best and most reliable grades are still in good—indeed, there is less No. 1 Spring here than we have had for 15 years, and, with the exception of Chicago, the best in the North-Western States; hence, it is very evident that our exports

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 42f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¾.

THE Indian Commissioners propose to devote their attention to the Sioux, principally, their hope being that they will prevent all purposes now manifested on the part of the Indians to give trouble along the Northern Pacific Railroad.

ANOTHER battle has been fought with the Modocs, resulting in the killing of nineteen on one side, and the wounding of twenty-three, but no tidings as to the effect upon the Modocs. This proves, at least, that the Indians have not fled, and that they are desperately defending themselves.

THE report that ten thousand emigrants left Liverpool last week for this country shows how decided is the movement, among the poorer classes, toward this country. The oppression that is put upon the laboring classes in England is the great cause of this wide-spread emigration. All hope is taken from them at home, therefore they turn their faces hopefully to the great country of the West.

THE Department of the Interior declined to advertise proposals for Indian supplies in this city, on the ground that these proposals were already advertised in cities from which bids were likely to be received. The bids published show that in cities where the largest amount of money was expended for advertising, not a bid was received—while Pittsburgh dealers have secured at least one contract and may get others. Thus wisdom rules the hour at the Interior Department.

THE Treasury Department has given to the public the correspondence in the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. It proves nothing that was not already known,—that they were held liable to the Government for the violation of Custom laws, and that on withdrawing their plea of innocency, and paying $271,000, they were released from prosecution. Of the sum paid, one half goes to the Government, one fourth to the informer, and the balance to the Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer, at New York. The New York papers are criticising severely the law, which thus puts a premium on dishonesty among prominent officials. In almost every view of the case, the officers of Custom at New York should be prevented from receiving a share in such seizures.

THE Philadelphia *Press*, referring to the peace policy of the Government toward the Indians, pays the following deserved compliment to two Pennsylvanians, one of whom is a citizen of Pittsburgh: "At last the Peace Commission was organized by such men as William Welsh, of Philadelphia, and Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, and they wrought vast good by detecting the scoundrels who had been habitually supplying the Indians with bad beef, corn, clothing, &c., and stealing millions of their money. These brave philanthropists work without pay, and are by no means disheartened by the cry, that their efforts to treat the Indians like a human being have failed, nor that he will be ultimately brought to reason and to a submission to the laws."

WE hope we are not to be treated to a fresh batch of sensational reports because of the defeat sustained by the Tilers candidate for Assessor, that Tilers is "discouraged;" that he was in his room alone "one hour." We confess all this is bad, and may affect the condition of the weather; yet we do not deem it of first importance. He might have remained alone sixty five minutes without disturbing our equanimity. We hope this way of representing the situation will be exchanged for more important news. That the situation in France is becoming serious, few will doubt. The decline in stocks on the bourse, the excited, uneasy feeling in the cities, which has extended to the provinces, all point to a possible outbreak at no distant day. And with it, the Republic will fall.

THE *Nation* not only denounces the back-pay operation of Congressmen, but what is much better suggests a remedy for it. It directs attention to the fact that when the first ten amendments to the Constitution were ratified, another was passed by Congress and submitted to the States, in these terms: "No law varying compensation of Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened." The proposed article was agreed to by only five States—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina; but as there is nothing in the organic law to prevent these ratifications being now counted as binding, the assent of twenty-five States more would form the three-fourths vote necessary for adoption. Which State will enroll itself as sixth for this Sixteenth Amendment? It needs but twenty-three more votes to make it valid, and thus remove the temptation that will beset Mr. Ben. Butler to run the salary up to twenty thousand per annum.

HON. B. G. NORTHROP, Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Education, calls attention to the custom, now becoming quite prevalent in this country, of sending children to Europe for the purpose of completing their education. He objects to the practice, and is sustained in his views by President Elliot, of Harvard; Searns, of Amherst; Dr. Mark Hopkins, President Porter, and others whose characters are a guarantee of the purity of their motives. The general statement of the case is that the customs of European schools have a tendency to unfit American youth for the further pursuit of knowledge according to the customs of American educational institutions, and also that the surroundings, social and political, are calculated to leave impressions and instil ideas that are opposed to the duties of American citizenship. The objections urged extend to both the moral and the mental influences which surround the American student abroad. There is, without a doubt, much force in these suggestions, especially when we consider the high character attained by many of our American institutions.

HOSPITAL STATISTICS.

Report of the Board of Managers of the Protestant Episcopal Church Hospital in Philadelphia.

We are in receipt of a copy of the report of the Board of Managers of the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, for the year 1872, from which we learn that nine hundred and forty patients have been admitted to the Hospital during the year, making the whole number treated in the wards during the year one thousand and forty-four. Of these nine hundred and forty-one were discharged; of whom 643 were cured, 167 improved, 57 unimproved, and 74 died; leaving 103 in the wards at the close of the year. Average daily number of patients in the wards 104⅜; average duration of treatment, 38¼ days; average cost of each patient, $39.80; average daily cost of maintaining the Hospital, including medicines furnished to Dispensary patients, $113.88.

Of the patients admitted during the year, 712 were males and 228 females; 395 were Episcopalians, 281 Romanists, 121 Presbyterians, 35 Lutherans, 19 Methodists; 21 Baptists, and 68 unrecorded; 689 were charity, 251 pay patients; 476 cases are classed as medical, and 464 surgical; amongst the latter we notice 20 machine shop and factory accidents, and one "circus" accident, the only fatality being classed as "O'Bryan's circus," which terminated in death after being in the hospital two days.

Twenty-four cases came under the head of railroad accidents, of which ten were from the street cars; and of the six cases reported as terminating fatally, four were from the city passenger railway cars and but two from steamcars.

The Fund Department in connection with the Hospital is an important adjunct; in this department, 6,147 patients have been treated and 10,170 prescriptions given. Of the Dispensary patients 4,448 were medical and 1,699 surgical cases.

We have gleaned the above statistics for the purpose of illustrating the great importance of such institutions, of suggesting the expediency of providing one or more such hospitals in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and especially of extending liberal support to the Free Dispensary recently established in this city through the indefatigable efforts of Dr. L. H. Harris.

Two Ladies Gored by a Cow.

Mrs. Henry Tries and her daughter, residing near Blairsville, Indiana county, were terribly gored by a cow, on Saturday evening last. Mrs. Tries, aged about sixty years, had been to town for the purpose of transacting some business, and upon returning to her home just outside the borough limits, proceeded to the barn-yard for the purpose of milking a vicious cow, when the animal turned upon her and inflicted very serious, and, probably, fatal injuries. The enraged brute gored the old lady in the face, the point of one of the horns entering her upper lip and coming out just below the left eye, tearing out her upper jaw, a portion of her nose and a part of the side of her face. She was also thrown violently to the ground and stamped upon by the animal. Miss Lilly Tries, a young lady aged eighteen years, and daughter of the former lady, rushed to the rescue of her mother, when she too was attacked by the maddened brute and gored in the leg between the hip and the knee, losing a considerable quantity of flesh and sustaining a very painful injury. The latter will probably recover, but fears are entertained that the injuries sustained by Mrs. Tries will result fatally, although surgical aid was promptly summoned.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY.

A few brief statements of fact, will make it clear to our citizens that they will do themselves a service and help forward a great public improvement, by subscribing to the stock of the Consolidated Gas Company. We pointed out, some days since, a few of the impositions—which deserve a stronger name—practiced upon the people by the old company. All else aside and the charge is exorbitant. The new company now supplies about one hundred thousand feet of gas a day and manufactures it at forty-nine cents per thousand feet. When it supplies three hundred thousand feet a day, it can manufacture it for thirty-nine cents a thousand, and as the demand increases, the cost will decrease in relative proportion. The gas thus cheaply manufactured is unquestionably superior to that of the old Company, and will be furnished at less than half the old rates. Our citizens are now paying one dollar and sixty cents per thousand feet for an inferior quality of gas. Suppose their only advantage from the new company consisted in the saving of sixty per cent. on their gas bills, which their prices admit of—this alone will afford a handsome percentage of profit. But even now the new company are making about $25,000 net, and, as their facilities enlarge, their profits will correspondingly increase; hence their stock, within a brief time, will command a handsome premium. They are now laying mains down Wood and Smithfield streets, thus incurring large expense. A few gentlemen, a day or two since, advanced sixty thousand dollars to carry forward this work, but its expensiveness renders it desirable to rapidly take up the surplus stock. We hope our citizens, interested, as so many are in the quality and cheapness of gas, in honest measurement of meters, and in fair competition, will come forward and take the remainder of the stock. The management of the company is in the hands of well-known citizens, whose sagacity and enterprise are a guarantee that all that is promised will be faithfully performed. Let there be promptness in completing this important work of giving Pittsburgh cheap and good gas.

PERSONAL.

THE Prince of Wales has arrived in Vienna.

PERE HYACINTHE is said to intend to revisit this country very soon.

TEN thousand emigrants left Liverpool last week for the United States.

THE New York *Sun* wants him called Old Certainty, in view of his weather wisdom.

WILLIAM CHARLES MACREADY, a well known English actor, is dead. Age, eighty years.

THE remains of Commodore Aulick were buried on Tuesday in the Congressional Cemetery, Washington city.

MRS. GEN. HALLECK, who has for some time past made her residence in Faribault, Minn., has removed to California.

GEN. BEN. F. BUTLER has bought a $300,000 farm, the papers say. Strict honesty and close application to business did it.

THE Des Moines *Republican* says that Mr. Harlan is the only one of the outgoing Senators who has not drawn his back-pay.

SECRETARY of the Commonwealth Quay has appointed Mrs. Susan H. Williard, of Beaver county, as temporary clerk to transcribe the laws of 1872.

GEORGE DARBY, of Baltimore county, Md., was arrested on Monday, having been charged with killing Robert Perry (colored), of Ann Arundel county, in 1863.

MISS ANGELA LOZANO has won the English Professorship in the Female College in the City of Mexico, in a competitive examination with six gentlemen candidates.

THE "Byron secret" is out at last. He actually had a wife at the time of his marriage to Miss Milbank. Alas! who would have imagined such a thing of the sainted poet!

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S family carriage, imported from Europe by him, has been sent to a shop, in Staunton, Virginia, from Charlottesville, where it is owned, to be repaired.

GEN. GEORGE C. MCKEE, Congressman from Mississippi, was Thursday married at Grace Church, New York, to Miss Camp of New York. This couple first met at the President's inauguration, not quite two months since.

AMONG the passengers in the steamer Baltimore, from Baltimore, Saturday, were C. C. Fulton, Esq., of the *American*, and his two daughters, for a tour in Europe, during which they will attend the Exposition at Vienna.

A LARGE party of Londoners will leave on the 5th of May for Halifax. On the day previous a popular demonstration will take place in Victoria Park, and speeches will be made by a number of persons, including several Americans.

THE late Anson Ballard, of Appleton, Wis., bequeathed $75,000 to the Appleton Collegiate Institute, conditioned on the raising of $75,000 more by the citizens of the place. Of his bequest, $25,000 is for a free gymnasium, reading room and library.

MR. CREE, Secretary of the Peace Commission, says that a year ago the Modocs numbered two hundred and fifty-eight souls, men, women and children. He estimates the fighting men at about seventy. The New York *Herald's* correspondent states the number of Modocs now in the field as only thirty.

WILLIAM HARRISON, claiming to be a cousin of Senator Thurman, of Ohio, came to Kansas City, Missouri, from Junction City, Kansas, on Thursday last, and after engaging board at a boarding house, started out for a walk, since which he has not been seen or heard of. It is feared he has been foully dealt with.

MR. TOM. P. OCHILTREE has been appointed United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas. Mr. Ochiltree was a General in the service of the Confederacy, but at the close of the rebellion accepted the situation. He was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia, and served in that capacity.

DURING her stay in Cincinnati Mme. Lucca was invited to visit the German Consul, Mr. A. Seinecke, at his home at Walnut Hills. Arrived at what she supposed was Mr. Seinecke's house, she dismissed her carriage, when she discovered that she had not only mistaken the house, but was among a large wedding party. She was compelled to perform the rest of her journey on foot.

THE New York *Times* is anxious to have the remains of the late President Lincoln transferred to Mount Vernon to repose by the side of Washington's. It says visitors to Mr. Lincoln's tomb are surprised and shocked to see that the coffin is dripping with moisture and covered with patches of wet plaster, instead of wreathes of immortelles." The monument in all paris is said to be sadly out of repair.

COLCROFT, the celebrated English hangman, according to an Irish newspaper, has announced his intention to retire from official life. Richard Evans, a well to do farmer and an assistant for fourteen years, will be Colcroft's successor. The Corporation of London will pension Colcroft on his full honorarium of one pound per week, and the Home Office is asked to supplement this. Colcroft's last touch of art was on the woman Cotton, at Durham.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE loss by the burning of the Lancaster Railway Company's works, at Manchester, England, is four hundred thousand dollars, instead of one million dollars.

THE present temperance law of Illinois is supported by 14,432 petitioners, of whom 2,672 are ladies; while of the 9,464 petitioners for its repeal every one was a man.

ON removing the body of John Sallie from a cemetery at Virginia, Cass county, Ill., last week, a bull snake, four feet long, was found in the box containing the coffin.

MICHAEL KANE, aged about seventy-five years, died in Buena Vista, Clayton county, Iowa, recently, apparently in the most squalid poverty. Some relatives took on when the body lay when a large number of American and foreign gold jingled merrily on the floor.

MME. POLIT, former lady of honor to Queen Isabella, of Spain, has been condemned for imprisonment for theft in Rome. Her crime was the abstraction of gems from the jewelry of her friends and their replacement with paste imitations. The straightened circumstances she endeavored to expand by criminality will be still more confined for the next three years.

THE Providence *Journal* confirms the reported starving to death of a child at Newport by its step-mother. The child was deformed, and was subjected to the most inhuman treatment. Two other children have been treated in a similar manner. The father is a well-to-do mechanic, and the owner of property worth $8,000. No names are given, owing, perhaps, to the "respectability" of the parties.

A RECENT arrival at Liverpool from the Cape of Good Hope coast brings news of the people being in a state of great excitement in consequence of an expected invasion by the Ashantees, reported as being only twenty-four hours' march distant. The forces had been everywhere beaten. The Ashantees number between seventy thousand and eighty thousand men, and it was supposed to be their intention to take Elmira from the English. They were marching in four divisions, the King being at the head of the principal one.

THE spirit of rebel diabolism is still rampant in Georgia. The latest evidence of it is given in a recent issue of the *Georgian*, a paper published at Athens, in that State, which thus announces the massacre of General Canby by the Modocs: "Captain Jack and his warriers avenge the South by murdering General Canby, one of the greatest oppressors. * * * Keep the ball in motion: Three cheers for the gallant Modocs!" It is very evident that if the Modocs of this country do not inhabit the Oregon lava beds.

SINCE the days when General Wayne drove the Indians through the Fallen Timber" and into the river, up at Turkey-Foot Rock, the success of our soldiers in capturing or killing red-skins has not been very remarkable. During the Florida war, even the fifty-niners ridicule the soldiers. Here is a sample:

"Hurrah for our lads of the saber and trigger,
No heroes on record were braver or bigger;
In history's pages they'll make a great figure—
They've captured one Indian, two squaws and a nigger."

DURING the summer months Vienna is certain to be the centre of attraction to the traveling and pleasure-seeking public. It is not unfair, we think, to say that the interest which is taken in the Vienna Exposition revives the memory of the great London Exhibition of 1851 more than any of the others which have been held in the interval. One of the attractions of the great fair will be the assemblage of crowned heads and so-called princes of the blood. The Emperors of Russia and of Germany, the Shah of Persia and the Khedive of Egypt, the Prince Imperial of Germany and the heir-apparent to the British throne, with others of the world's magnates, will, on the opening day, give grace to the scene and lend interest to the proceedings.

AT last we hear something definite of the plan and purposes of the mysterious "Order of Husbandry" that has so suddenly become a power in the West. It is a secret, co-operative, industrial, beneficial and literary institution, with various rites borrowed from the secret societies. Apparently it has nothing to do with politics. Men and women are alike admitted, but the latter are admitted to the fourth degree. The members of the first degree are designated respectively as Laborer and Maid; in the second degree as Cultivator and Shepherdess; in the third degree as Harvester and Gleaner, and in the fourth degree as Husbandman and Matron. The membership of the organization at this time is estimated at 450,000, and if it does go into politics, it will certainly be a powerful influence.

IN reference to the assassination at Viterbo of an agent of the People's Bank at Florence, the *Roman Times* reports that the murder has been discovered in the following manner: "In making a post-mortem examination of the corpse of Rugin, the doctor observed that one hand was closed. He opened it, not without difficulty, and found it contained some hairs of a red beard. This was a revelation. It became evident that the unfortunate Rugin, in struggling with his assassins, had seized one of them by the beard. The next step was to discover what individual having access to Rugni's house wore a red beard. It was then remembered that the servant of Rugin had a lover, a dyer, named Bergamaschi, whose hair and beard were red. He was arrested, and his house searched. Under a stove nearly 1,000 frames were discovered, and several portions of his clothing were found to be stained with blood."

Horrible Accident—Aged Man Killed.

On Monday morning last, a man named Daniel Lorey, aged 69 years, met his death on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Lancaster, under the following circumstances: Lorey had been in the habit of going to a coal yard every morning and conveying a bushel of coal to his home. On Monday, as usual, he started up the railroad, when, it is supposed, he was struck by an engine and drawn in under the wheels of the freight cars, and then thrown out again, a bleeding, mangled, almost unrecognizable mass of flesh and bones. The wheels of the cars had passed over the right leg just above the knee and up over the left hip; the right arm was almost cut in twain, lengthwise, the flange of the car wheel having caught between the second and third fingers of the hand and running along the arm; the head was crushed flat; the tongue of the unfortunate man hung out three inches, while his brains were scattered over his clothing and along the track; the eyes protruded from their sockets and looked ready to burst.

Phœnixville Iron Works.

A strike among the puddlers in the rolling mills in Pœnixville, Pa., was threatened a few days since, but the demand for higher wages has been withdrawn. One hundred puddlers and the same number of helpers are now employed at these works. The pay per ton at present is $6 50, and the price asked was $7.00—an advance of 75 cents per ton. In addition to the puddlers, the Phœnix Iron Company employ about 1,300 men in the production of iron bridges, ship and bar iron, &c., and improvements are now being made that will double the capacity of the works. A new iron building, 240 by 900 feet, to be devoted to rolling iron, is now under way. In it will be placed 30 steam engines and nine frames of rolls, for the making of large beams, angle iron, plates for ships and iron buildings. The production of this monster mill will be about 50,000 tons per annum. The entire cost of the building and machinery will reach a million dollars.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 2 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

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New Stock, New Goods of all kinds, Family Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals. Perfumes of every variety. All our goods are fresh, and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality. Please call and examine our large and well selected stock.

Mrs. S. A. Wagner & co.'s sepia, a Water Color for the hair. Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their own personal appearance and adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "sere and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

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367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
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STEAM PUMPS,
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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
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244 Penn Streets,
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EASTERN EXCHANGE.
Summer Homes.
Families or individuals seeking pleasant homes for the coming warm months will find the Eastern Exchange, at East Liberty, a spacious, well kept Hotel, where suites of two or three rooms, or single apartments, can be secured

From and After the 1st of May.

Every attention is given to guests. The table always well maintained.
Stabling and hostlery for those having horses and carriages, and all the appliances of a First Class Hotel, accessible by rail—within ¼ of an hour from Union Depot.
JNO. S. McPHERSON, Proprietor.
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Lawn Mowers.
"Hill's Archimedian" Lawn Mowers, "Philadelphia" Lawn Mower, "Philadelphia" Pony Lawn Mower, Lawn Grasser, Lawn Rakes. Lawn Mowers repaired and sharpened.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
Seed and Implement Warehouse,
137 LIBERTY STREET.

FIRE CLAY,
WATER PIPES,
CHIMNEY FLUES
And Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS
133 Second Avenue.

PLATE GLASS!
And French Window Glass.
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JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO,
128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brands.
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stocks, wholesale and retail.

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CHEMICAL WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pitch, Iron and Asphalt Varnish, Carbolate Powder, the Universal Disinfectant—Carbolic Acid, Crude Acid Purified Benzoles, and other Products of Coal Tar.
Office—No. 62 FIFTH AVENUE, UP STAIRS.
WORKS—Adjoining the Gas Works, Allegheny.

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No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
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WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
Ladies' Parasols,
Misses' Parasols,
Children's Parasols.
A splendid assortment of the above has been received and are now open and ready for inspection, embracing all the latest styles and shades, with club Sticks and Chatelaines, in great variety.
Ladies' Hats,
Misses' Hats,
Children's Hats,
NEW STYLES.
THE NEW
"FLORIDA" HATS,
A NOVELTY.
Real Balbriggan Hose,
Imported Goods in Finest Quality.
Real Hair Goods.
Curls, Frizzettes,
Finger Puffs,
Real Hair Switches, &c.
NEW GOODS, FRESH GOODS,
Opening Daily at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

Great Closing Sale
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
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Saturday, March 6th.
Having decided to make a change in our firm on or before the 1st May, we offer our entire stock in lots to suit purchasers at such an
Extraordinary Reduction
As must insure a ready sale. To the RETAIL TRADE we offer the cream of our stock at
Twenty Per Cent. Off the Cost,
Which is equivalent to 25 per cent. profit. The stock is now very complete and embraces a splendid line of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Embroideries,
LACES, RIBBONS,
All Wool, Merino and
COTTON HOSIERY
Silk, Lisle and Cloth Gloves,
Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear,
Shirts, Collars and Ties, Corsets, Skirts, &c.,
All of which we offer at
Immense Bargains for Cash
To close out before May 1st. We will offer "Job Lots" to
MERCHANTS AND DEALERS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
At 8 cents, Good Prints.
At 10 cents, Good Ginghams.
At 12 cents, Good Style Ginghams.
At 15 cents, Best Domestic Ginghams.
At 10 cents, Linen Towels.
At 12 cents, Bleached Muslins, yard wide.
AT 22 CENTS,
Japanese Poplins.
At 31 cents, all the New Shades of
Mignonette Brocade Poplins.
Good Black Silks
At $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75.
White Swiss,
White Nainsook,
White Lawns,
White P. K's,
White Quilts,
Black Alpacas, very cheap.
And a full line of
DRESS GOODS
And SUITINGS at prices lower than can be found in the city.
Call and examine our Goods and Prices at the
NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 26 Fifth Avenue.

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

Suits and Costumes.
SPRING STYLES
NOW OPENING AT
Jos. Horne & Co.'s,
197 AND 199
PENN AVE.
We are now receiving Ladies' Suits, in Lawn, Linen, Pongee and other material, made up in the latest fashion as superior manner.
Moire, Silk and Cashmere
POLONAISE,
Richly Embroidered, Braided and Lace Trimmed.
Silk, Cashmere and Cloth
Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets.
We would also invite particular attention to our line of Ladies' Cashmere
Cloaks and Dolmans
ing the largest and choicest selection in the city, which are selling at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Misses' and Children's Sacques and Capes, together with a full assortment of Misses and Children's Linen and Marseilles Dresses, Walking Coats, Blouses, Infants' Capes, &c., handsomely braided and trimmed.
Muslin, Linen and P. K. Aprons.
Stamped Goods, &c., &c.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
Call and examine.
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

IMPORTANT
FRENCH
MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Consumption, Chlorosis, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Anemia, Dyspepsia, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis
RADICALLY CURED
With the Elixir J. F. Bernard, of Paris.
Information and instructions sent (free) to all who desire it.
GENERAL DEPOT,
A.D. BERNARD & CO., 62 William Street, P. O. Box 4486, NEW YORK.
Messrs. GEORGE A. KELLY & CO., Druggists, corner First avenue and Wood street, Agents.
mh9:87-MWF&D

Caperton's Dining Rooms,
60 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Tables furnished with the best the market affords in its season. Meals from 6:30 A. M. to 12 o'clock P. M. ap19:104.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Black Alpacas!
Black Alpacas!
Having purchased a whole importation of superior quality and brand of
Black Alpacas and Poplins,
Having a fine lustre, and bearing our own trade-mark, the "FLAG AND THE THISTLE," and is offered at extra inducements, from the lowest to finest quality.
Opened To-Day, another Fine Lot of
Spring Dress Goods
IN
Japanese Poplins, New Stripes.
Japanese Silks.
New and Beautiful Styles Dress Goods.
Marseilles Stripes, New Colored Silks.
New Pongee Silks, New Black Silks, &c.
SUITS, SUITS, SUITS
New Linen Suits, in Latest Styles; also embroidered richly in all colors.
White Suits, Colored Suits.
Striped Suits, &c., &c., &c.
White Goods, White Piques, Nainsooks, Swisses, Tarletans, &c., &c.,
A full and complete stock at low prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
Special Bargains
IN
WHITE GOODS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S
White Swiss.
White Nainsooks.
White Jaconets.
Striped Nainsooks.
Check Nainsooks.
Striped Lawn.
Striped Lawns.
Victoria Lawn.
Bishop Lawn.
Yosemite Stripes.
Striped P. K's.
Striped Linen Stripes.
White Masalin.
All of the above are of our own importation and we guarantee price to be lower than the same quality of Goods can be bought elsewhere.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
At 12½c, Bleached Muslins, worth 16c.
At 16c, Bleached Muslins, worth 20c.
At 8c, Good Fast Color Prints.
At 10c, Best Fast Color Prints.
At 25c, Good Style Dress Goods.
At 25c, Splendid Assortment of New Style Dress Goods.
BLACK ALPACAS
At 25c, Black Alpacas.
At 30c, Black Alpacas.
At 35c, Black Alpacas.
At 40c, Black Alpacas.
At 50c, Black Alpacas.
We invite special attention to our stock of Black Alpacas, which we guarantee to be extra value for the price.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.
New Dry Goods Store
26 Fifth Avenue.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS.
At 8 cents, Good Prints.
At 10 cents, Good Ginghams.
At 12 cents, Good Style Ginghams.
At 15 cents, Best Domestic Ginghams.
At 10 cents, Linen Towels.
At 12 cents, Bleached Muslins, yard wide.
AT 22 CENTS.
Japanese Poplins.
At 31 cents, all the New Shades of
Mignonette Brocade Poplins.
Good Black Silks
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White Swiss,
White Nainsook,
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White P. K's,
White Quilts,
Black Alpacas, very cheap.
And a full line of
DRESS GOODS
And SUITINGS at prices lower than can be found in the city.
Call and examine our Goods and Prices at the
NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 26 Fifth Avenue.
NEW GOODS.
A FULL LINE OF LINEN SUITS.
All the new styles in
Parasols, Dress Goods,
in great variety.
LACE CURTAINS and MASSAILLES QUILTS, just received.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.

SOUTH SIDE
Fire Ins. Co.
2633 CARSON ST.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
R. B. BROWN, President.
HUGH LAFFERTY, Vice Prest.,
EDWARD KRIEG, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
R. B. Brown, Hugh Lafferty, J. G. Fleishman, Jos. Mahler, Fred. Schultz, G. A. Sundorf, Robt. Young, John Nusser, Jos. Keelty, Robt. Houlden, H. Sunshine, Geo. Geyer, A. Rapp.
ws

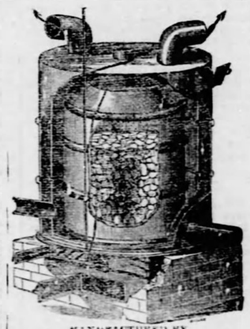
NEW WALL PAPER STORE.
THOMAS PALMER
Having removed to his New, Elegant and Commodious Store, No. 99 WOOD STREET, (Second door above Diamond alley), is now prepared to show a fine assortment of
WALL PAPER,
Of all Grades and Prices. Also WINDOW SHADES in great variety. Call and examine.
ap8:264 MWF

BAHR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building.
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street.
ap23-tf

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.
NWF

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
New Percales,
New Cretonnes
New Prints.
New Goods.
Table Linens,
Table Damasks.
Just received a large line of the above at very low prices.
Bleached Muslins—good bargains.
New Prints—good styles.
Huck and Damask Towels.
Huck and Damask Toweling.
Good Domestic Ginghams.
Good Imported Ginghams.
Tickings, Shirtings, Checks, &c.
Carpets,
Oil Cloths
And Mattings
A fine assortment of Floor Oil Cloths, in 2-4, 3-4, 4-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Oil Cloths, in all grades, handsome patterns, at very low prices.
Cornices, Lace Curtains, &c.
Good bargains at all times, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts,
Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street

PROPOSALS.
Notice to Contractors.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, until noon of THURSDAY, May 8th, 1873, for the
Excavation and Stone Work
of new buildings to be erected near Morgana Station, Chartier Valley R. R., Washington county, Pa.
Also for the manufacturing, delivering and setting the basement
Window and Door Frames
FOR SAID BUILDINGS.
The Committee hereby reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Plans and Specifications to be seen and all necessary information given, at the office of Monahan & Butz, Architects, No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny.
By order of the Building Committee.
ap25:176 ALEX. D. ROSS, Clerk.

Notice to Contractors.
SEALED PROPOSALS.
Endorsed Proposals for grading, curbing and paving Ellsworth avenue will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock, M., MONDAY, May 5, 1873. Each bidder will state the kind of pavement proposed to be used by him, with a full and accurate description of the same.
Proposals will be received for the whole of the work proposed or each separate part thereof.
Plans and Specifications can be seen and blank forms for proposals obtained on application at the office of the City Engineer, Municipal Hall.
The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject part or portion of any proposal, or reject all proposals, should they deem it for the best interests of the city.
DAVID AIKEN, JR.,
ALEX. PITCAIRN,
R. W. C. RIDWELL,
WM. H. DENNISTON,
JOHN PERCHMENT,
Commissioners.
PITTSBURGH, April 15, 1873. ap16:133

Notice to Printers.
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 29, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received at this office until MAY 5TH inclusive, from the Fire Marshal, a Report for 1872-3. Samples of the work required can be seen on application at this office.
HENRY WARNER, Controller.
TO BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received up to the 12TH DAY OF MAY N. EXT, for the erection and finishing complete of the EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE, to be built on the Cathedral lot, on Grant street, and Virgin alley. The plans and specifications can be examined on and after the 1st

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....S. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$10 00
Do. for six months.....5 00
Do. for three months.....2 50
Do. for one month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15
All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15
A free paper to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office. In order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1873.

THE oil regions have their full proportion of fires. St. Petersburg is the latest sufferer, the loss amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars.

BUTLER, the "three cent man" proposes to be a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. He will be a "dead beat," at the close of the election.

THE Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania will meet at Harrisburg, on the first of May, to fix a time and place for holding the State Convention to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and State Treasurer.

IT is estimated that the Pennsylvania Railroad will spend $19,000,000 in this State, during the present year, in increasing its facilities for transporting passengers and freight. Of this sum, $3,000,000 will be spent on the Pittsburgh division, extending from this city to Altoona.

THE wife of Rochefort, the noted French communist, is dead. It will be remembered that some weeks since, he was permitted to visit her bedside, in order that the rite of matrimony might be solemnized. They had lived together, as man and wife, for a number of years, and the ceremony was performed to legitimate their children. Their union is said to have been a case of romantic affection.

WHAT may be accepted as an official dispatch has been received from Attorney General Williams, to the effect that the massacre at Colfax, Louisiana, was more barbarous than at first represented. There can be no doubt of its partisan character, nor that it deserves the severe punishment it will probably receive. We regret to think that the Grant county Democrats are but little better than the Modocs.

IN ABOUT five months France will pay the remainder of her war debt to Germany, and be freed from the presence and cost of the German troops. There is much glorification over this fact,—one of the most remarkable on record. It is referred to, also, as a proof of the general prosperity of the French people, the elasticity of the nation, and of the permagency of the republic. Of the last named item, we may judge more correctly after a time.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad announces that the tunnel which it is building under the city of Baltimore will be finished in the next two months. The cost of this magnificent enterprise will be in the neighborhood of three millions of dollars. It will accommodate the various through Northern and Southern trains running through the city, and will enable them to make their trips without breaking their trains, as is now the case, and also avoid the long omnibus ride between the Northern Central and Washington depots.

THE United States census of 1870, gives the aggregate church sittings of the six prominent denominations at 16,823,602. The Methodists have 6,528,209; Baptists, 3,997,116; Presbyterians, 2,198,900; Roman Catholics, 2,000,514; Congregationalists, 1,117,212; Protestant Episcopal, 991,051. Two reflections are suggested by these statistics,—that the religious element ought to be able to control moral issues in this country; and that the alarmist idea that the Catholic element is likely to dominate the country, has but a slender foundation.

THE case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., referred to in these columns, has been settled by the payment to the Government of $271,000. The firm, however, puts forth a statement to the effect that they have not been guilty of any intentional fraud, and that, in their opinion, they have done the Government no wrong. Their explanation is, that they have imported tin plate of an exceptional character, and that their invoices were occasionally averaged. Thus they violated the technicalities of the law, but, they claim, complied with its spirit. The singular feature of the affair is the payment, on their part, of so large a sum, if they believed themselves innocent.

THE Ohio Legislature has just passed a law prohibiting absolutely the lease of one competing railroad by another, and requiring the assent of two thirds of the stockholders to make valid the lease of a non-competing road. It also provides that in case of lease the rental must equal the net earnings of the road for the preceding year, and requires undoubted security for the performance of the terms of all leases of this character. It fully protects the rights of a minority of the stockholders in any railroad corporation, something much needed. The law passed just in time to prevent the lease of the Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana road to the Atlantic and Great Western, mainly an English corporation.

PARISIAN papers have just published what purport to be the "Secret Memoirs of Napoleon III." written by him at Chiselhurst. They relate chiefly to the last days of the Empire, and particularly the war with Prussia. They are generally accepted, not merely as authentic, but correct as well, in their statements of fact. According to these, the disasters of the war are really chargeable to Leboef. He assured the Emperor that he could put in the field 588,000 fighting men, whereas he really mustered but 220,000. The German force was estimated at 300,000, whereas it actually numbered nearly three times as many. This was the starting point in a series of disasters, which culminated at Sedan.

MINISTER Washburne, writing from Paris, takes a hand in the angry contest now waging in Illinois between the railroad corporations and the farmers. He sends a money subscription to help prosecute certain obstreperous railroads, and with it indignant words at the "terrible monopoly" and "shameless plunder" of these corporations. He says there "will be a terrific contest between the oppressed and oppressors," but that "victory will finally perch upon the standard of eternal right and justice." Mr. Washburne is not a candidate just now for any office, but he has undoubtedly put himself all right with the "granges" should he be a principal aspirant for a high position in 1876, and a great many people think that he will, and that he will also have the backing of a fast friend in the White-House.

WE TOOK occasion, immediately after the decision of the Paris courts against Fremont, to criticise his course, severely. But the recent decision by the United States Supreme Court, by which the Texas and El Paso Railroad receives an immense land grant, puts an entirely new face on the affair. It thus appears that the landed securities claimed as a basis for the issue of the bonds under mention really belonged to the company represented by Fremont, but the title became afterward involved in a legal dispute, which, at the same time, put an end to the building of the railroad. Enough lands have now been placed in the hands of a receiver to secure the bonds sold in the French market. Thus time, much to our gratification, restores the good name of Fremont, dear as it is, to those who remember him as the first Presidential candidate of the Republican party.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* is given to complaining that the Constitutional Convention is prodigal in its waste of time. Did our neighbor notice its Wednesday's work? In even less time than it took the Legislature to extend the term of the State Treasurer for a year, the Convention considered and passed an article intended, among many other good things, to make the "unexpended balance" in the State Treasury a source of profit to the State instead of permitting its use for speculative purposes by the Treasurer, the custom for twenty years past. This is precisely the reform adopted in the management of our city finances, some years ago, and has been found to work admirably. It broke up the treasury ring in Pittsburgh, and will do the same in Harrisburg. Seriously, don't the *Commercial* think the Convention is working with a will and purpose; especially a purpose.

THE new trade dollar to be issued from the United States mint about the first of June, of which mention has been made in dispatches, is intended especially for our commerce with Asiatic nations and Japan. The Chinese and Japanese prefer silver to gold coin, and for a long time the Mexican dollar has been used in all European and American dealings with these nations, in payment for merchandize, because of its freedom from alloy. This constant drain of Mexican coin has advanced it to a premium beyond its intrinsic value, and it is with difficulty Mexican dollars can be obtained in sufficient quantities for trade purposes. The new American trade dollar, intended to relieve this stringency, will be about the same value and standard of purity as the Mexican, and will be issued in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of our rapidly increasing trade with the Eastern nations. It will play an important part in our commerce with these nations, facilitate business and to a limited extent give our traders an advantage.

SOME idea of the magnitude of the "Farmers Movement," in the west, is shown by the fact that the first "Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry," in Iowa, was formed in Jasper county five years ago, and there are now no less than 1,200 Granges in the State with an adult membership of 100,000. In six months more, it is claimed there will not be 10,000 farmers in Iowa who do not belong to the order, and the grangers in that time will be able to poll three-fourths of the entire vote of the State. In Iowa, the proceedings of the Granges are secret, and they have the usual ritual and initiatory ceremonies. In Illinois Farmers' Clubs take the place of the Granges, and are not secret. Their membership is said to reach 130,000 in that State, and it is proportionably large in Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan and Wisconsin. It is also spreading southward into Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, and eastward into Indiana and Ohio. Even if this movement does not take an independent part in politics, it is likely to dictate the nominations and platforms of both parties.

THERE is a misunderstanding as to the law regulating the postage on newspapers since the repeal of the franking privilege. The repeal of the franking privilege to Government officers and Congressmen did not affect the free exchange of newspapers with each other, or the free distribution of weekly newspapers in the counties where printed. But when the postal appropriation bill was under consideration, during the last days of the session, an amendment was made as follows:

"Provided, that the laws and parts of laws permitting the transmission by mail *of any free matter whatever* be, and the same are hereby repealed from and after June 30, 1873."

Under this law, of course, newspaper exchanges must pay postage at the usual rates, namely, weekly newspapers five cents per quarter, and daily newspapers thirty cents per quarter. The same rule applies to newspapers circulating in the counties where printed, and there has been no reduction of postage, as some appear to suppose. A bill was passed by the House making reductions in newspaper postage, but failed in the Senate. Neither has there been any change with regard to paying the postage by regular subscribers to newspapers; it may be paid quarterly in advance either at the office where mailed or where delivered.

THE census tables of manufactures, just out, show very remarkable results, in comparing the decade ending with 1870, with previous decades. The Morrill protective tariff went into operation in 1861, and hence the comparison embodies that of the relative influence of protection and free trade. During a portion of the last decade, the country was passing through the crisis of civil war, which seriously interfered with its productive industry. Yet, with this disadvantage, the total production of manufacturing establishments in the United States, by this report was $4,232,325,442. In 1860 it was $1,885,861,676; showing an increase of $2,346,463,767. To this should be added $170,726,528, the value of the products of mining, fisheries, &c., included in the report for 1860, but excluded from that of 1870, under the head of manufactures. This is offset, however, with a deduction of $478,993,310, on account of the greater completeness of the report of 1870 than that of 1860. This leaves a net gain in the product of 1870 over that of 1860 of $2,939,096,984, or 108 per cent. Without entering into the many speculations indulged in the report, we have in this showing, a complete exemplification of the wisdom of a policy that adds so largely and permanently to the production of wealth. If this policy is persevered in, there is no good reason for doubting that the showing in 1880 will be relatively greater than that of 1870.

THE federal government very rarely takes direct measures to influence immigration from Europe to this country; it is left to the States and immigration societies, as well as the cheery reports most of the immigrants send back to their old homes. The last Congress, however, directed the translation and printing in French and German of ten thousand copies of the special report on immigration prepared by our National Bureau of Statistics, for distribution in France and Germany. Ten thousand copies were also sent to Great Britain, and the Bureau is now in daily receipt of requests for additional thousands, while hardly a foreign mail arrives that does not urge the translation of the report into Scandinavian for distribution in Sweden and Norway. The United States Consul at Belfast, writing very recently, urging that a thousand copies be sent him, instanced as the avidity with which the people looked for them, "that one lady who owned a copy was obliged, from the numerous requests for its loan, to agree to read it aloud to a class, and each evening her house is crowded with eager listeners, to hear the facts of the wonderful resources of the New World." The Consul also enclosed extensive slips cut from an Irish county paper, which was publishing whole chapters of the report in each issue. We have no conception in this country of the intense interest with which everything bearing on the resources and advantages of our country is devoured in Europe by the immigrating class. The idea of the Government putting forth an official report containing the desired information, printed in foreign languages, was a wise and happy thought.

THE FLAW, in the estimation of many, that mars Mr. Adams' oration on William H. Seward, is his assumption that Mr. Lincoln was but a secondary figure in the administration controlled mainly by the greater experience and the acute intellect of his chief Secretary. As Mr. Adams was out of the country on important diplomatic service, and was thus brought into the most intimate personal and official relations, by correspondence, with the Secretary of State, his view of the relations the two men held to each other is a natural one, even if it is to some extent unfounded. Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, who held an intimate connection with Mr. Lincoln, and is likely to know whereof he speaks, contradicts Mr. Adams' view of the controlling influence of Seward in this wise:

"No doubt the Secretary of State had his full share in the transactions of that time. He was much consulted by the President, who was fond of his conversation and of his society; but the truth is—and this we say not from reading, information, or reference, but from personal knowledge—no man was ever more entirely the master of his own affairs or of his own conduct than President Lincoln of the executive power of this Government. He was on friendly terms with all the members of his Cabinet, and gave them due latitude in the discharge of their proper duties; but when any one had to yield his opinion it was the Secretary and not the President; and his judgment and his orders had to be followed in every one of their departments. There were, of course, occasional differences between him and them; but there never was a day when he would not have immediately accepted the resignation of any one of them had it been offered, and there never was a day when any one of them was resolute enough to make his resignation the alternative of the rejection of his advice."

PROFESSOR TYNDALL carried back with him to his English home, the admiration and gratitude of all well informed Americans, and it is a pleasing thought that he reciprocates the good will. He delivered his first lecture (on "Niagara,") after his return at the Royal Institution on the 4th of April. Moncure D. Conway, in one of his interesting letters from London, says that Tyndall meets the uniform question: "How do you like the Americans?" with the answer he was not in a condition to form an opinion of the American people. From first to last, he says, he was among cultivated gentlemen and ladies, among thinkers and men of science; he was addressing the most pleasant and apparently the most intelligent audiences; and though there may have been numbers of people he might have disliked, he did not see them. To base an estimate of the whole country upon what he saw of it would be unfair; it would make America a realized Utopia. "I parted from friends here," he said, "and found myself among just such friends there." At the close of his lecture on Niagara, he spoke of the reception he met in this country, and said he had found much to prove the scientific standard in the United States was high. He alluded to some taunts that had been uttered in Europe with respect to the corruptions of politicians recently disclosed in America, but he alluded to them only to warn the sneerers that they little knew the heart of the American people if they did not see that its health was being shown in throwing this corruption to the surface. The appreciation of such a man as Tyndall outweighs the flippant trash of a regiment of book-writing tourists.

OUR Beaver Falls friends, excited over the question of the importation of Chinese labor, will be interested in the announcement by the San Francisco journals, that such labor is a failure in that city, so far as the boot and shoe trade is concerned. The manufacturers, who for two or three years back have employed Chinese workmen, are now discharging this class of hands, and are taking on white men and boys as rapidly as possible. The reason given for this step is that the Chinese, after a few months' instruction, at $1.25 a day, become adepts, and then, breaking their contracts, set up for themselves and undersell the regular manufacturers. These practices are rapidly increasing, to the injury of the legitimate trade, and seem very unkind on the part of "John," to those humane persons who employed him out of the spirit of pure kind-heartedness. It is almost equivalent to a Yankee trick, or the perfidy of Ah Sin in his famous encounter with Jim Nye. The San Francisco papers are beginning to argue that although the employment of Chinese stimulated the boot and shoe trade in that city, yet they cannot become first-class mechanics, and their work is greatly inferior to that of white hands, as they only follow patterns, and that not always accurately. The plan now adopted is to induce white boys to become apprentices to shoemaking, and then to form squads under the superintendence of skilled and experienced foremen. It is believed in San Francisco to be cheaper to hire white operatives at $2.50 a day than Chinese at $1.25. The boys get along very well, and are turning out as good work as the Chinese operatives who have been employed for the same length of time. As a consequence of this movement, a revision of the apprentice laws of the State is demanded.

GERMANY AND ROME.

A curious rumor has been in circulation for a few days past, to the effect that the Pope of Rome regrets the prominence he has given to what is called ultramontanism, and that he would gladly be reconciled with Victor Emanuel, were not a sense of consistency and political policy in the way. The scope of the rumor also includes the idea that the Italian ministry are too unbending in their policy, to open the way to an easy settlement of the difficulty. We give the rumor for what it is worth,—remarking, however, that such a policy as the Pope is credited with desiring, would involve the total abandonment of the policy which has created so much trouble in Europe—that of the centralization of Papal power under the dogma of Infallibility. This fact may be rendered apparent more easily by a brief statement of what seems the most reliable view of the controversy between the German Government and the Ultramontanes.

The battle of Sadowa, at which the power of Austria was humbled, and that of Prussia exalted, created an uneasy feeling among the Jesuits relative to the future prospects of their Church. Prussia being essentially a Protestant power, had gained an influence rivaling that of France. Suppose it should continue to grow, and finally eclipse France—the result would be the advancement of Protestantism to the front rank of political influence. This was the problem to be met, and the Jesuits, with characteristic energy, did so, by forcing on the Church the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, and on France, through the Empress Eugenie, the policy of a German war. The plausibility of this view may be seen when it is remembered that the Catholic powers surrounding France were pledged to her support, and were only prevented from rendering aid by the swift success of the German forces. The swift decline of Catholic influence in Europe, which followed the war, showed how much it was dependent on the issue. As this decline centred in Germany, it is not strange that the most bitter phase of the controversy should develop there. The characteristic energy of Bismarck swiftly developed the battle at once inaugurated, and which is still continued. Both parties evidently appreciate the magnitude of the issues involved, and both are bending every energy to the achievement of success.

The principle enunciated by Bismarck is, that there is a broad distinction between the religion and the policy of the Roman Catholic Church. The one refers to the conscience, and need not be disturbed,—the other to politics, and this he will not tolerate. His aim is, to make this separation manifest, and to act as though it were real. To this end, he claims there is a radical difference between the old and the new Catholic Church. In Prussia, there is a system of "concurrent endowments," under which three forms of faith are recognized,—the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish,—and the clergy are supported by the State. The Catholic clergy, with their usual astuteness, assumed charge of the educational institutions, and exerted a large influence by this means over the rising generation. The first elements of the contest developed here. Dr. Von Muhler was succeeded, at the ministry of Worship and Education, by Dr. Falk. A bill was passed, depriving the clergy of the right to inspect the national schools, and the Jesuits were expelled from Germany. The Bishops of the Catholic Church were required to obey the Emperor in preference to the Pope, and the Bishop of Ermeland has had his pay suspended for not obeying the requirement. The "old Catholics," who are the followers of Dollinger, are, however, maintained in their privileges, even in the face of Papal excommunication.

All this, however, was merely the surface feature of the controversy. When the full scope of the battle began to be realized, Bismarck saw that in order to enduring success, a practically new, or German Catholic Church must be built up, and to this task he is addressing himself. To this end, three bills were recently introduced in the Chamber of Deputies, to regulate the training and education of the clergy, then appointed to offices, and the condition on which offices shall be held, powers and functions of ecclesiastical discipline, and the like. Another bill, previously brought in, bears on sentences of excommunication—thus there are four bills relating to this subject. But when these come to be considered, it was seen that their adoption involved a change in the fifteenth and eighteenth articles of the Constitution. This has been done, and the adoption of these amendments to the Constitution render certain all other measures involved in the pending struggle. The effect of the changes in the Constitution, we may here remark, is to place all the churches under the special supervision of the State, in place of their freely acting under the several laws of the State.

It will be seen, from this brief *resume* of the subject, that the contest is really over the question of Papal Infallibility. The mission of the ultramoutanes is to give practical effect to this doctrine, by claiming a precedence for the authority of the Pope, as against any political power whatever. This, the German Government, under the lead of Bismarck, is determined to resist. It does not seek to interfere with the rights of conscience, nor with the privileges of worship; but it will not tolerate a political allegiance, on the part of the subjects of the Emperor, to any foreign prince,—and especially the Pope. It claims that the laws do not interfere with the religion of the Roman Catholics as a religion, but with the efforts of the Church, as a system, which aims to train the subjects of the State to regard the authority of the Church as superior and of controlling importance. Hence the struggle in which Bismarck is engaged, is really in behalf of the existence of the Government. It must suppress ultramontanism, or ultramontanism will subvert it.

The outcome of this struggle is, of course, involved in doubt. That violent and even arbitrary measures have been resorted to on the part of Bismarck, is certainly true. But, on the other hand, he is violently denounced by the Bishops and priests, and the threat is openly made that the new laws will be resisted. Whether this resistance will be open or passive, remains to be seen. Much time must also elapse before the fruits of the new policy shall be apparent. The "old Catholics" are comparatively feeble in numbers and influence, and clergy must be educated, who will fully enter into the spirit of the German view of the question. All this will take time,—and a few years will probably close the career of the Emperor William and Bismarck. If after them others shall be invested with power who will be as strong of will, and fertile in resource as they, there may yet arise a new Catholic Church, which will recognize the Pope only in spiritual,—not in temporal things. And if so, this will be the Church whose foundations Bismarck is now laying.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

The New York *World* is the representative paper of the Democratic party. Minor journals of that faith generally refuse to recognize this fact, but it is true, nevertheless. The leading features of Democratic policy are either originated or first promulgated by the *World*. Its demand that Blair be turned adrift during the campaign of 1868 struck the ticket dead, and led many Democrats to vote for Grant. It demanded a new movement for the canvass of 1872, and the Cincinnati Convention was the result. True, it was cheated, in that a protectionist was put at the head of the ticket, when the *World* wanted a free trader, but that was an accident, developed in a very free trading Convention. Its effect was to produce a mongrel arrangement, partly protectionist, partly free trade, and very little else. The people repudiated it. The course pursued by the Republican party has taken from the Democracy their points of difference, so far as the issues that grew out of the war are concerned. Reconstruction is an accomplished fact, and the South is being treated with so much fairness that it is impossible to raise an issue in that direction. Hence there is a seeming wisdom in the course of the *World* in making the tariff the point of issue. It does this very fully. So sweeping are its declarations, that Democracy and free trade are to be synonymous terms if it can control in that matter. This is its newest creed:

We fellowship all genuine free traders; we scorn political association with any protectionist. Every citizen who is unequivocal for free trade is a good enough Democrat for us; no protectionist can be a Democrat at all. The political philosophy of which free trade is the outgrowth includes all that is fundamental in Democratic policy. We repeat, with added emphasis, that every vigorous free trader is a good enough Democrat; and that no protectionist can be anything more than a sham Democrat—a bastard and not a son. We are impatient to see the chaff winnowed out of all the wheat brought together. We stake all our hopes on making the Democracy an out-and-out, thick-and-thin, aggressive (if you please, *intolerant*) free trade party, subordinating all issues to this, and thereby drawing to itself all citizens who have a true appreciation of the great principle.

Several things are to be said, in reply to this declaration. 1. It is not possible to draw the partisan line closely on this issue. There are sections where Republicans are in favor of free trade, and other sections where Democrats sustain the tariff—the motive, in both cases being that of self-interest. Broadly speaking, this is the influence which controls public sentiment, everywhere on this question. When it was her interest to do so, Great Britain levied the heaviest tariffs known to the commercial history of the world; when her interest changed, she rampantly favored free trade. Pennsylvania has interests which needed, and still need, a protective tariff for their development and consolidation. These interests preponderate so largely over others, that this is known as a tariff State. This is true of New Jersey, and to some extent of New York, and other States that might be mentioned. Hence, the proposition of the *World* looks to drawing party lines which can not be drawn.

2. There are, and will be, in the future, other points of difference, of too much importance in the aggregate, to permit a single consideration to overshadow them. What may be accomplished in the off years, we are not prepared to say. But during the Presidential canvass last year, the interests of the New York *Evening Post*, for example, were with the Liberals on the tariff issue, as the Republican platform was openly for tariff,—yet it was impelled by other considerations to support President Grant. If the *World* imagines it can create such an absorbing interest in the tariff as to entirely overshadow the many other issues that will arise, it is mistaken. It cannot be done.

3. The entire aspect of the question is changing, both as regards this State and the West, and it remains to be seen whether within five years there is not substantial harmony on this, as there is on several other subjects that were bitterly discussed but a few years since. Should the causes which have increased the price of iron in England become permanent, or should the demand for iron exceed the supply—which is not improbable—the interests of this State, as regards a protective tariff, would undergo a change. On the other hand, should the Western States, many of which have large deposits of iron ore, and the conditions for becoming great manufacturing centres, develop these resources, thus creating a home demand for their agricultural products, there would immediately be a change of sentiment as regards the tariff, for their interests would be identical with ours in Pennsylvania. So soon as the manufacturing interests of the West equal its agricultural interests, there will of necessity be a change of sentiment as to the tariff. It also remains to be seen whether the opening up of cheap water routes to the West will not contribute to the same general change of sentiment alluded to above.

4. The tariff question must of necessity be governed, to some extent, by the condition of the national debt. Admit that it is an indirect method of taxing the people, and it still is true that it is preferable to a direct and heavy national tax. Absolute free trade involves one of two things,—the repudiation of the national debt, or the imposition of a direct tax to meet interest, and reduce the principal. To the people, the debt is sacred, and must be met. The only question for advisement is, what method of liquidation shall be adopted? We submit that the one now in operation is the easiest, the simplest, and the best.

We have made the briefest possible statement of the several points given above. They involve, as conclusions, 1. That to achieve its purpose, the *World* must drive out from its own party more than it will gain from the Republicans. There are comparatively few who hold to the Democratic party on the free trade issue, alone. The mass of its followers have the memories of its old doctrines, the names of Jackson and others as its leaders, and are thoroughly saturated with the principles enunciated in the days when the party was comparatively pure. They will not readily abandon principles they hold dear for the phantom of free trade. 2. Should it be able to lead its party to abandon all else, for the sake of free trade, it will be in chase of an *ignus fatuus*, as no one can tell what phase it will assume within two or three years. We wish the *World* joy over its new policy. We really hope it may succeed in inducing the Democracy to abandon all else for the one sole item of free trade. We do not imagine the heavens will fall, nor do we think the Republican party will be driven to change its policy in the slightest. Calmly and quietly caring for the best interests of the country, it will probably be able to go before the people in 1876, with a more brilliant record than it has ever had. It will, quite certainly, show a large reduction in the national debt, and, we hope, will have commenced to open up a vast system of water communication, for the cheap transportation of the agricultural products of the West. With this, and its general record, it need not fear a party that simply proposes free trade.

THE COMING EMERGENCY.

In several directions we see the intimations of a struggle over the tariff question, by the revival of efforts in behalf of free trade. The Farmers' Convention in Illinois, the meeting of Southern and Western Congressmen in St. Louis, in May, and the Producers' and Consumers' Convention, to be held in New York on the 6th of May, are the immediate indications of this movement. The farmers have declared for free trade, and there is no reasonable doubt but that the Congressmen will either publicly do the same, or else will reach a private agreement that will be equally effective. We have no data to base a clear estimate upon, as to the probable action of the Producers and Consumers, but the very title assumed strongly suggests a free trade movement in disguise. These movements, too, have a basis for popular support. The argument begins to be very freely used, that the advance in prices in England and on the continent has been such as to nearly equalize prices, as to iron, and hence why continue a tariff that can be of no advantage. If the answer is made, that combinations will be found to break down American goods, which accomplished prices, will be greatly enhanced,—the response is offered that cheap iron is what we want. While we can get this, we will build railroads cheaply, and when prices go up, the tariff will be put in again.

The belief seems to be entertained that the high price of freights is dependent on the price of iron, chiefly; and that this is affected by the tariff. Both of these ideas are erroneous. The first error may be illustrated by the well known fact that the cost of a narrow gauge railroad is but about one-third that of a wide gauge road. The total cost of the former is from $10,000 to $20,000 per mile; while that of the latter is from $30,000 to $60,000 per mile. Yet the rails in either case must cost about the same,—the difference being chiefly made up in the other items of expense. This fact is conclusive, as regards the price of iron affecting the rate of charges on railroads. As regards the second point, there are facts to prove that protection has uniformly reduced the permanent price of iron. The report of the American Iron and Steel Association, for 1871, which is recognized by even David A. Wells as reliable, contains the following conclusive evidence on this point:

"Under the tariff of 1842 our manufactures revived and drove out millions of dollars' worth of British goods, and lowered the prices of such as did reach this country. Two or three rail mills only were in operation at that time, but several others were erected within a few years following, and the make of rails largely increased. Such was the impetus given to home production that the compromise tariff of 1846-47 did not at once prostrate our industries. One season of protective tariff brought the price of rails down to $50 per ton, but in 1848-9 over 200,000 tons of English rails were thrown upon our market and sold at $40 per ton, with the avowed purpose of closing our works, and by so doing breaking down the American competition. Our rail makers asked Congress for protection against actual loss, or enough to allow them $50 per ton, but the request was refused, and their foreign rivals succeeded in a great measure in accomplishing their purpose. They then stepped in for our trade, and before competition could be fully restored supplied us with no less than 1,500,000 tons from 1851 to 1855, the price advancing from $40 to $81 per ton. American consumers paid during that brief period over $20,000,000 more than they would have been required to pay had the price remained at the point at which our mills could have been sustained. It is worthy of notice, in this connection, that in 1851, when Welsh rails were selling in England at $26 per ton, the price in New York was $40, the duty being 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; while in 1855 the price abroad was $36—an advance of $10 there—and in New York $80—at advance of $40 here, the duty being the same. It will readily be observed than English rail-makers were well repaid by the enormous profits of those four years for the slight loss suffered in destroying competition here. From 1842 to 1847 the duty on pig iron was $9 per ton. During that period the price was remarkably steady, fluctuating only between $22.50 and $30 per ton, averaging in this city (Philadelphia) about $27.50 per ton. Our average annual imports of pig iron amounted to less than 20,000 tons. The tariff of 1846-7 reduced the duty to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, equivalent to but little over $3 per ton. The importation increased to 105,000 tons in 1849, and, the price receding to less than $20, many of our furnaces were blown out, and the workmen driven into other pursuits. The price then rose to $37 per ton, and our imports to 160,000 tons per annum. The profits of foreign makers upon the pig iron sent to this country in 1853-4 could not have been less than $5,000,000.

"A more recent illustration of the principle in question is found in the history of the production and prices of steel rails. In 1864, just before the completion of the first Bessemer steel works in this country, the price of English steel rails in New York and Philadelphia was $162 in gold. In 1865 two works were in operation here, and foreign rails were lowered to $120. Two years later, in 1867, a third works started, and two or three new companies were organized to further extend the manufacture, and foreign rails fell to $110, gold, per ton. In 1869, the capacity of our works was equal to the American demand, nearly $5,000,000 had been invested in the business, and foreign rails were put down to $80, gold, per ton. At that price they could not be made here, and the business was threatened with destruction. Ninety-five intelligent consumers of steel rails, alarmed at the prospect of being placed at the mercy of foreign makers, appealed to Congress to save our manufactures by increasing the duty on imported rails. This was done, our works responded with renewed vigor to the increasing home demand, the price rose to a point at which a moderate profit could be made (about $105 per ton), and has since fluctuated but little. There can scarcely be a doubt that, had Congress not acted promptly in the premises, our works would have been closed, the capital invested in them sunk, their skilled labor driven into some other occupation, and the business so disorganized that, before resumption of operations could have taken place American consumers would have suffered as seriously as in the two instances previously given."

But notwithstanding the bearing of the facts, and the lessons of experience, the truth is, a movement is in progress looking to the removal of all tariff restrictions. We are not disposed to refer repeatedly to this subject, and do so now, that we may give plain warnings to those whose interests will naturally be jeopardized. A great issue is looming up, but if our manufacturers shall be careless till their opponents have developed a popular sentiment against them, no one can foretell the result. Our judgment is, that the time is at hand when measures should be taken to meet the coming emergency. This may best be done by disseminating information, by producing facts, by pointing out the true relation of one industry with that of others. Free Trade Leagues are continually at work, diffusing such information as will benefit their side of the question, while those most interested in maintaining the present order of things seem very careless as to public sentiment in the country at large. The time will ultimately come, without doubt, when there will be enough capital consolidated in this country to meet the competitions of foreign traders and manufacturers; but that time has not yet come. Were the tariff broken down, it is quite as possible now as it was in 1847, and after years, to break down our manufacturers, by selling foreign iron in our market at a loss. We do not point out the particular methods to be employed to meet the coming emergency, but simply call attention to the danger, and leave the warning with our manufacturers.

THE CAPITAL.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1873.

Condition of Winter Wheat.

The following is a summary of the condition of the winter wheat, just issued from the Agricultural Department: On the first week of April a considerable portion of the northern belt of the winter wheat area was covered with snow. The condition of that visible gate promise of a general exemption from winter injury, leaving the crop subject to meteorological vicissitudes in April. In the Middle States a great improvement upon the showing of last spring is everywhere conceded, especially in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The prospect in the States south of Maryland is less favorable than last year, and there are indications of a diminishing area in the cotton States, although the average is not intended to be given in this report. Michigan, the only State of the northern border in which winter wheat is mainly grown, presents a green vigorous growth wherever the snow has disappeared to reveal it, and Ohio makes favorable relative progress since last year. In Kentucky a more checkered showing is made, giving present appearances a decidedly unfavorable cast, with indications of future improvement as the weather becomes settled. In Indiana and Illinois the unfavorable returns outnumber the rose-colored. The dry autumn retarded seeding and germination, left plants too weak and shallow rooted to endure the evil effects of the winter changes of temperature. Similar causes affect the condition of wheat in Missouri, but a great improvement over last year. Kansas and Nebraska still more favorable condition exists in Kansas. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, as is known, very little winter wheat is produced, but full reports are given of such experiments. The indications from California at all point to another year of great abundance, scarcely a county reporting an unfavorable condition. As a whole, the wheat prospect at the close of winter is more favorable than at the same date in 1872.

Regulations for the Sale of U. S. Coal Lands.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just issued regulations under the act providing for the sale of United States lands containing coal, approved March 3d last, as follows: Any individual twenty-one years of age, and a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such, may enter by legal sub-divisions any area not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres. Any association may enter not to exceed three hundred and twenty acres. Any association, if not less than four persons, who shall have expended not less than $5,000 in working and improving any coal mine or mines, may enter not exceeding six hundred and forty acres. The price per acre is ten dollars where land is situated more than fifteen miles from any completed railroad, and twenty dollars per acre where land is within fifteen miles of such road. In conflicts when improvements, etc., have been commenced subsequent to March 3d last, or shall be hereafter commenced, priority of possession and improvement shall govern the award, when the law has been fully complied with by each party. A mere possession, however, without satisfactory improvements, will not secure the contract to the first occupant when a subsequent claimant shows his full compliance with the law.

Imports of Iron and Steel.

The following statement shows the imports of iron and manufactures of during the year ending December 31, 1872:

Iron and Steel and Manufactures of.	Quantities.	Dollars.
Pig Iron—tons	591,934,780	7,269,850
Castings—tons	814,263	38,564
Bar Iron—tons	179,152,436	4,837,532
Boiler Iron—tons	1,369,158	59,993
Band, Hoop and Scroll Iron—tons	24,759,754	748,509
Railroad bars or rails of Iron—lbs	762,128,379	14,498,012
Railroad bars or rails of steel—lbs	299,571,265	8,297,018
Sheet Iron—lbs	20,298,100	1,263,112
Old and Scrap Iron—tons	248,444	7,617,463
Anchors, Cable Chains and all kinds—lbs	11,751,141	622,908
Hardware		325,208
Fire arms		811,872
Steel, ingots, bars and wire		4,106,687
Cutlery		2,272,467
Files		676,814
Saws and tools		476,937
Other manufactures not specified		6,743,183
Total Imports		60,575,514

The Storm in the West.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 21.—The train on the B. & M. R. R. came in this forenoon—the first time for a week. Reports of the late storm show it to have been the severest ever known here. Men were frozen to death within two rods of their houses while trying to get to the stock to feed it. Near Grafton a man named Keeler attempted to reach a neighbor scarcely half a mile away, accompanied by his wife and child, and the two latter were frozen to death. Mr. Marshall, near Hastings, perished while trying to reach his stock from the house. The wife and child of Mr. Brent, near Red Cloud, froze while attempting to reach a neighbor's house after their house was rendered uninhabitable. Their bodies were found on Friday ten rods from the house. Families were compelled to take refuge in cellars, or keep their beds for three days. Houses were blown down and filled with snow. The destruction of cattle and horses was great. Some lost all they had. One party lost a whole herd of seventy-five head. Gullies on the railways were filled with snow as hard as ice, and snow plows were useless.

Investigation into the Richmond Switch Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23.—The investigation into the Richmond switch disaster closed today, after a hearing of three and a half hours. Little new testimony was elicited. The miller who owns the mill where the accident occurred testified that there had been no unusual rains lately. There was nothing different in the flow of water from former years. On Friday there was about the same amount of water in the pond as usual. He was sure the dam had been tampered with. The result of the inquiry will be reported at the May session of the General Assembly.

St. Petersburg, Pa.

TITUSVILLE, April 23.—A fire originated at St. Petersburg, about four o'clock this morning, by a lamp exploding in the parlor of the St. James Hotel, which destroyed six buildings in the business portion of the town, with property amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars, on which there was an insurance of only two thousand dollars. The hotel was entirely destroyed—a loss of fifteen thousand dollars, on which there is no insurance. B. Kierley, sucker rod manufactory, loses three thousand dollars; no insurance. Clark, groceries, loses four thousand dollars; insured for two thousand.

THE MODOC WAR.

HORRID SPECTACLE IN THE LAVA BEDS.

Dead Bodies Found in Crevices.

Scouting After the Savages.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—A courier arrived from Yreka to-night with news from the front, to April 18th. The First Cavalry, Colonel Perry,

FINANCIAL.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 29 1873.

The collapse of the Atlantic National Bank, to which we referred yesterday, appears to have entirely destroyed the institution, and the unfortunate affair is caused by the speculation of the cashier in Wall street stocks, using up the funds of the bank in the effort to keep up his margins on unfortunate ventures. As we have often asserted in this column, this plan of speculating on margins is a dangerous one and ought to be avoided—especially by those who have no money to lose. Wall street is a dangerous place to operate in, especially for those who are not posted in the dark and devious ways of the veteran cliques and speculators of the street. And yet there is money to be made in stocks by care and the proper purchases at the right time. To those of our readers who are not in stocks, we say, stay out; but if they are interested in them and will speculate, we give the following plain "points" by which to make money and avoid losses: 1—Never sell short. 2—Don't buy in a high market. 3—Don't be a constant operator, but an occasional one. 4—Always buy stocks after a panic, when prices are at their lowest. 5—Buy only for cash, and not on margin, and hold for higher prices. In this way, dealing in stocks is as legitimate as any other business transaction, where goods are bought low and held for higher prices. The history of Wall street shows the only permanently successful men to have acted in this way, and any other is very apt to lead to ruin. For market declines in those who are not in stocks now, we again say stay out; and to those who are operating on margins we say "don't."

We are informed from several sources that business in mercantile circles is by no means in a satisfactory condition, the only points being that some as least of our own merchants are not making the money they ought to make, and that in other districts materially, no money is being made, and failures—small in amounts, but yet collectively large—are becoming quite numerous.

Our local market to-day seems well supplied with funds, and good business paper can be placed at from 10 to 12 per cent.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales room, 55 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$ 73 00
M. & M. National Bank	70 25

Lucien S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	117	116½
U. S. Sixes—1881.		
" coupons	120¼	120¾
5-20—1862	118¾	118¾
5-20—1864	118¾	118¾
" 1865	118¾	118¾
" 1865 new.	117¾	117¾
" 1867.	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons.	119¾	119¾
10-40s.	111	111
10-40s—coupons.	113	113½
Currency 6's.	115	115½
New 5 per cent	115¾	115¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	100¾	100¾
Erie.	64¼	64¼
C. C. & I. C.	36¾	37
St. Paul	37¾	37½
Do preferred	72¾	73
Michigan Southern.	91¼	91¾
Do. Central	105	105
Canton	60	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¼	88
Rock Island.	107⅝	108
Do. preferred	86	86¾
Pacific Mail	55¾	56⅛
Western Union Telegraph.	83¾	83¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	43¾	43¾
Union Pacific.	31	31⅜
Toledo & Wabash.	69	69¼
Fort Wayne.	93¼	93¾
Adams Express.	94½	95
American Express.	60	60
Harlem.	122¾	122

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	87
Readinr	58
United Cos. of N. J.	119
Oil Creek	32¾
Lehigh Valley	60
Philadelphia & Erie	26¾
Pennsylvania Allotments	54¾
Pittsburgh 7s	104
Allegheny Valley 7-30	92¾
Central Transportation	47

NEW YORK, April 29, 1873.

Financial affairs are unsettled. Money was close most of the day at 1-64 to 1-32 per day, but finally became easier, and closed at 7 per cent. The Express companies brought three quarters of a million currency. The legal tenders outstanding show a decrease of $250,000. Sterling was dull at 108¾ for sixty days and 109¾ for sight. Gold was weak and lower, declining from 117⅜ to 116⅝. The outflow from the Treasury is gradually weakening the market. Coupons 5s[illegible] per cent. do. for the week, $2,000,000. Treasury disbursements $905,000. Customs receipts $400,000. Tuesday's customs receipts for the week ending to-day, $1,000,000, and a quarter millions. Governments were dull, but prices were well supported. State bonds were quiet. Stocks were very irregular. Business was moderately large in the early part of the day and small in the afternoon. The principal features were the decline in Western Union, St. Paul common, and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central. The market declined after the first opening, but partially recovered after the first board. Another decline set in about one o'clock, lasting until after the second board, when a firmer feeling prevailed. The weakness was reopened at three o'clock, and in the last hour the market was again firmer, and closed strong. The chief fluctuations of the day were Pac. M. Mail, 55¾ 56¾, 55¾, 56¾; Western Union, 83¾, 83¾, 83¾, 83¾; St. Paul, 37¾, 38¾, 37¾, 38; St. Paul pf'd, 72¾, 73, 72¾, 73; Col. C. & I. C., 36¾, 37, 36¾, 37; Erie, 64¼, 64¼, 64¼, 64¼; Rock Island, 107⅝, 108, 107⅝, 108; Fort Wayne, 93¼, 93¾, 93¼, 93¾; Ohio & Miss., 43¾, 43¾, 43¾, 43¾; Terre Haute, 15, 15, 15, 15; Terre Haute pf'd, 35, 35, 35, 35; Union Pacific, 31, 31⅜, 31, 31⅜; Atlantic & Pacific, 8¾, 8¾, 8¾, 8¾; Quicksilver, 19¾, 19¾, 19¾, 19¾; Quicksilver pf'd, 33, 33, 33, 33; Mariposa, 8, 8, 8, 8; Mariposa pf'd, 17, 17, 17, 17; Wells, Fargo & Co., 65, 65, 65, 65; Adams Express, 94¾, 95, 94¾, 95; American Express, 60, 60, 60, 60; United States Express, 70, 70, 70, 70; Canton, 60, 60, 60, 60; Pacific Mail, 55¾, 56¾, 55¾, 56¾; Mariposa, 8, 8, 8, 8; Mariposa pf'd, 17, 17, 17, 17; Quicksilver, 19¾, 19¾, 19¾, 19¾; Quicksilver pf'd, 33, 33, 33, 33; Mariposa, 8, 8, 8, 8; Mariposa pf'd, 17, 17, 17, 17; Wells, Fargo & Co., 65, 65, 65, 65; Adams Express, 94¾, 95, 94¾, 95; American Express, 60, 60, 60, 60; United States Express, 70, 70, 70, 70; Canton, 60, 60, 60, 60; Pacific Mail, 55¾, 56¾, 55¾, 56¾

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

BRICELAND BROUGHT BACK.

Caught After a Week's Chase—The Wanderings of the Prisoner—A Story of Suffering—Over Hills and Through Valleys—Only Twenty-five Miles from Home—The Fugitive Stuck in His Cell—His Story of His Travels.

The stampede of prisoners from the Washington county jail a week ago was the sensation of the time in local circles, and now the return of one of the chief fugitives affords another interesting chapter to the exciting affair. The man who was brought back, and who has received interest in the exodus of the prisoners, is Henry Briceland, the convicted murderer, who made his appearance in the town Saturday morning, accompanied by two captors, and giving every evidence of suffering and weakness, superinduced by his journeyings.

The circumstances attending the capture of the prisoner will be but understood by a brief recall of the

EFFORTS OF THE AUTHORITIES

to ensure his apprehension. It will be remembered that as soon as the escape was made known a reward of $300 was offered, which was subsequently increased to $500. Information of the escape was also telegraphed in all directions, and parties set out in different routes in pursuit of Briceland, the chief interest centering in him. It was suspected that he had gone in the direction of Elderslie, and Deputy Sheriff Ramsey (brother to the Sheriff), with a posse of men, took that trail. The pursuit was managed with great secrecy, and it was generally thought that Briceland had gone forever. When word was received a week ago, that by Sheriff Ramsey that the trail had been found, that the pursuers had come upon a camping ground evidently but recently occupied by Briceland as the fire was still burning, and a lot of food laying on the ground. The pursuers were satisfied that they were on the right track from a measurement of the foot tracks which corresponded exactly with those of the fugitive. The next day they discovered fresh traces of him near Collier's station, and were inspired to fresh exertions, but though they came near him he fell into other hands.

CAPTURED IN A HAY MOW.

Just over the hills from the ravine where Briceland spent a portion of Wednesday night stands the frame home of Messrs. Alfred and Robert Caldwell, brothers, about a mile and a half distant from Collier's station. On Friday they were engaged hauling in some hay, and after supper they proceeded to feed the horses. That work concluded, Alfred ascended to the hay mow to inspect the hens' nests, and was startled to see the hay disturbed. Watching closely he observed it immediately, and hastily called to his brother Robert to come quickly, as there was somebody in the hay. The farmers approached the spot armed with pitchforks, whom Briceland started up from his hiding place, and greeted them. The Caldwells were soon what startled at first, but to a moment commenced talking with the fugitive, with whom they were well acquainted. They asked him what they should do, and he replied "Let me go." To this the reply was that no good citizen could do that, and although they would rather than five hundred dollars not have seen him, they must take him back. They proposed then to take him to Collier's Station to the officers in pursuit of him, but he begged them to take him back direct. He was accordingly taken to the house, and after washing and eating and being somewhat rested, was put on a horse, and accompanied by the brothers, one on each side on horseback, rode all night, and arrived in Washington at seven o'clock Saturday morning.

BRICELAND BACK.

Sheriff Ramsay was engaged in delivering morning rations to the prisoners, when his wife came in and announced "Briceland's here." The official joyfully came out to greet the returned wanderer, and extended his hand toward him, saying, "How do you do, Sheriff, won't you shake hands." The Sheriff, nothing loth, stretched out his open palm and welcomed the prodigal. Briceland further remarked, "I am sorry I have given you so much trouble, but hurt my case." He was then taken to a cell, redressed and made comfortable in his old quarters. He was very much emaciated and evidently had suffered during his flight. But his appearance and his subsequent story belong corroborative of each other as to his sufferings. After he had been somewhat recuperated—the prisoner having been furnished through some town, causing great excitement—he was called upon by a few persons who were granted that permission by Judge Acheson, and to his visitors he told the

STORY OF HIS ESCAPE.

He said the escape was planned by Edwards, Hughes and himself about three weeks ago, and that all the prisoners had to be taken into the scheme in order to facilitate the work of making the keys, as it was, he had to make two of the keys. Edwards making the other. The mould for his keys was made in the floor of his stool—that made by Edwards in the floor of his cell. The lead was cut from the waste pipe and melted on shovels, while the prisoners were outside exercising. When case Briceland took the impression of the keys whittled them to fit. Edwards' would not operate, but his did—notwithstanding the key for the outside door leading to the Sheriff's office was taken by guess, the prisoner having had no chance to obtain an impression from the lock.

The knife used he said was furnished him during his trial by a man whom he gave a dollar to for its purchase, and to whom he stated he wanted it to make nails. He hid the knife and made good use of it.

Saturday evening came and the prisoners were locked up, save the two allowed to remain outside the office. The Sheriff, however, did not put up, otherwise escape would have been impossible. Briceland was first to come out of the cell, and then the others were released. They took a position behind the entrance to the key and the prisoners then gained access to the Sheriff's room. The windows was raised and Briceland started first. When half way out he relented and wanted to come back but was denounced as a fool for his pains and was pushed out. He fell, partially on his back, but in a moment arose but found himself too weak to run and could only walk away. He sought a hiding place in the nearest sheep-pen and after a little rest started

ON HIS TRAVELS

Under cover of the night. He first directed his steps toward Eldersville, travelling at night and hiding during the day. He went five miles the left night, and then struck in a sheep-pen, for the remainder of that night. He kept this up also during the next day and started again on Sunday night. Of this part of his journey he says: "I was very hungry, and was cramped from not being able to lie down. I could not get to Eldersville until the next night, when I passed it on the left, going toward Paris Cross ing. It was very cold, and I went into the woods and laid down. I could not stand it. I then went and stole a pair of socks from Gardiner's smoke-house, and I slept all that day."

Wednesday night he built a fire in the woods and was eating when he heard the pursuers coming, and left just in time to escape their clutches. He was found not to be in the house or barn, and staid there unable to get away until he was apprehended, and was brought back to Washington.

CONVERSATION AND APPEARANCE.

It was evident that Briceland's sufferings had made him utterly disconsolate rather and less than otherwise to return. He talked with difficulty and hesitatingly, as though the deprivations and penances suffered in his journey to the mountains had somewhat impaired the memory of which seemed to send a cold chill through him. He was not averse to talking, however, when questioned, but relapsed into silence as soon as his questioner left him, and laid down again on his cot as though wearied and exhausted, mentally and physically.

His return has created a

WIDESPREAD PUBLIC SYMPATHY

for him in Washington, and there are many who do not believe he would have been better had he escaped. Some of the most prominent citizens in the town are now interesting themselves in his behalf, and there are strong efforts being made looking toward a commutation of his sentence. He is now awaiting trial, which will be by the Supreme Court, to which his case has been appealed. His counsel, Messrs. Patterson & Crumrine, are making every exertion in his behalf, and the sympathy felt generally by the people of the town, and an interest has now been awakened in the case that was hardly felt before.

RECEIVING THE REWARD.

After he had been returned to the cell, the Caldwell brothers returned home, having previous to their departure received the $500 that had been offered as a reward. They expressed regret at having been the innocent means of his recapture, but said that under the circumstances, very properly, their only duty was to take him back. The parties sent out in pursuit were notified by telegraph of the arrest and all returned home on Saturday evening.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Man has his Legs Crushed in the Pan Handle Tunnel.

Yesterday morning about ten o'clock a brakeman named James Williams, employed by the Fort Pitt Coal Company, had his legs terribly crushed while going through the Pan Handle tunnel, in this city. It appears that he, while on his train and got on to the freight in order to catch up with his train at Birmingham. While going through the tunnel, he was in some manner thrown off the cars and fell immediately across the track, several cars passing over his legs before the train was stopped. As soon as possible he was picked up and carried into the Grant street depot, where Dr. Arthurs amputated the injured limbs. He was taken to his home, but his recovery is doubtful, though he was still alive last evening. He is a married man and has several children.

THE McABOY CASE.

The Matter Settled Yesterday—The Accused Released—His Friends to the Rescue.

Yesterday the friends of Rev. Mr. McAboy, the circumstances of whose case we have given, rallied to his rescue and effected an amicable arrangement of the matter by the settlement of the accounts. The amount in dispute, after being footed up, was found not to be so large as was anticipated, being less than $2,000, and this was supplied by those friends of the reverend gentleman who believed him entirely innocent of any intention to shirk a full and proper adjustment of his account as guardian of those who brought suit. The matter was arranged during the afternoon, and the minister released at once.

AN ATROCIOUS CRIME.

A Horrible Murder Near Saltzburg.

A YOUNG GIRL VIOLATED AND THEN MURDERED.

A Pair of "Tramps" Said to be the Perpetrators.

A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

We record this morning one of the most terrible murders that has ever occurred in this community. The victim of this dastardly and horrible crime is a little girl, who was violated and murdered, after a terrible struggle, in the woods about a half mile from Saltzburg station, in this county. The citizens of the vicinity are terribly aroused, and if the perpetrators are caught, Judge Lynch will probably decide their case.

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.

About a half mile from the little station of Saltzburg on the Connellsville road, an honest coal miner resides named Christian Cline, he had in his family an adopted daughter named Eliza Mess, an interesting little girl of some fourteen years of age. Cline is in the employ of the Schanks & Brown coal company. Yesterday morning about nine o'clock Mrs. Cline sent the girl, who was rather small for her age to the company's or as it is known to the A. C. Schank's store to get some groceries. The child stayed away very long for one having to go only a short distance, and Mrs. Cline became very anxious. Inquiries were made, which revealed the fact that the child had been seen by the Connellsville Railroad day watchman talking to two men on the path leading to McCloskey's woods. A search of the woods was at once commenced, and at about two hundred yards from the anthracite coal mine track among the leaves

A HORRIBLE SIGHT

presented itself. There lay the form of the little girl in a pool of blood, presenting at once a heartrending and sickening sight. She was still alive and moaning. Her head was crushed in and a stone was imbedded in the skull. A fence stake lay near by, broken in two, one end of it being besmeared with brains and the life blood of the innocent victim of fiendish lust and crime. The almost lifeless body was picked up and carried to her home.

STOUT HEARTS ALMOST QUAILED

as they carried the inanimate form to her once happy home. The grief of Mr. Cline and his family was most intense. Mrs. Cline had been upon a bed a scene indeed heart-rending in the extreme presented itself. Dr. McKinny, of Saltzburg, was summoned to see if he could extract the piece of stone that was imbedded in the skull. He, with the assistance of a physician from McKeesport, succeeded in taking the piece of rock from her head and restoring it somewhat to its natural shape. She lingered until about twelve yesterday morning when she died. She remained insensible until her death.

The ground about where the murder had been committed showed

THAT A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE

must have taken place. The ground for many feet around where she lay was torn up, remnants of clothing, several pants and a shirt button, showed, what a terrible struggle she must have made to defend her life from the terrible ruffians. As soon as the news of the horrible crime gained circulation, excitement became intense in the community. Miners left work and determined to ferret out the brutal creatures who were capable of committing so horrible a crime.

A CLUE TO THE PERPETRATORS.

As we have above stated, an employe of the Connellsville road saw two men talking to the girl on the path leading to McCloskey's woods. He gives a description of them, and one is that of the men wore a cap, and the other a slouch hat; one was about five feet five or six inches high, while the other might have been two or three inches taller. Considerable discussion was had on the subject. It appears from the statements made, that a large number of children will have concluded their course of studies during this summer, and it is proposed to bind them as apprentices, to such trades as they wish to learn, and to educate the girls to certain professions and callings, and fit them as useful members of society. In regard to the latter, it was thought best to confer with the various trades unions to see if they would not operate with the committee in obtaining for these orphan boys suitable apprenticeships in such callings as they may desire. Any communications from the Presidents or Secretaries of the various unions will be gratefully received by Col. Stewart at the Postoffice.

DECORATION DAY.

The committee then took up the principal business, that of making preparation for decorating the soldiers' graves on the 30th of May. On motion of Colonel Smith, it was resolved to adhere to last year's arrangements, and also that all soldiers, whether members of the Grand Army of the Republic or not, be requested to hold themselves in readiness for further arrangements, to be held on the North and South sides of the rivers, as well as in this city. The churches were also requested to hold memorial services the Sunday preceding Decoration Day, and also that the citizens generally close their places of business and participate in the ceremonies on the 30th of May.

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CUT TO PIECES.

A Fatal Ride—A Little Boy Instantly Killed—The Body Terribly Mangled.

Yesterday afternoon, a little boy named Henry Crawford, met with a terrible death, in Allegheny, while attempting to get upon a moving train. The little victim was about ten years of age, and was returning to his home in the Fifth ward, from an up town trip. When he reached the railroad crossing at Irwin and North Avenues, he stopped to let a train pass by, but as it was apparently moving slowly, he only waited until the head end of train had passed, and then made an attempt to "jump on." He succeeded in getting hold of the railing but missed his footing and was dragged along for about one hundred feet, when his body was caught between the "frog" and the "guard rail" at a switch. The foot was firmly wedged in and as he was jerked loose from the car, he fell in such a position that part of his body lay across the track, and the wheels passed over, him cutting one leg off at the thigh, amputating the foot of the other leg, and otherwise horribly mangling the body, and producing instant death. Several persons in the vicinity rushed to the assistance of the child, but late to prevent it, ran to the spot and attempted to gather up the remains, but before they could do this a crowd had to be procured to pry the rails apart to free the mangled body from its clutch. The mangled body was put into a receptacle provided and taken to the home of the father of the boy, Mr. John Crawford, residing in Frazier's alley.

The Coroner has been notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

DECAPITATED BY A TRAIN.

An Old Lady Meets a Horrible Death by Being Run Over by the Cars.

The southern bound way freight on the Erie & Pittsburgh Railway, ran over the body of an aged lady, near Conneautville, last Tuesday morning. The body was much mutilated, but was recognized as that of Mrs. Margaret Porter, sixty six years of age and residing with her son, Mr. J. B. Potter, at Steamburg, a few miles south of Conneautville. It seems, from facts developed at the Coroner's inquest, that Mrs. Porter had started to walk to Conneautville on the train for Albion, to visit another son, residing there. She had rode over with a neighbor to the track, about a mile below the station, and had started to walk from there to the depot. Although she was quite aged, this was not thought much of a walk for her, as she often walked three or four miles at a time. She was subject to attacks of dizziness, and it is supposed she fell in a fit, and as the time she started to walk came almost an hour before the train would have lain quite a while. She was discovered before the train reached her, but as the tracks were wet, and the train heavy, it could not be stopped until stopped over a thousand yards from her breast, severing the head and one arm from the body. She leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her death.

RAILROAD OPENING.

Grand Excursion from Toledo to Mansfield and Return.

The opening of the Toledo division of the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad, under the management of the Pennsylvania Company, was signalized Thursday by a grand excursion from Toledo to Mansfield and return. The train arrived at Mansfield at 1:30 P. M., and its approach was heralded by the shrieking of steam whistles, clangor of bells, firing of guns, and other noisy demonstrations. The committee of citizens met the excursionists at the depot. The other made his escape before they could get their hands on him. While marching their prisoner in the direction of a justice's office, he completely broke away from them and made off as to cause him great pain. They relaced their hold slightly, when he broke away from them. A number of shots were fired at him, but it is not known certainly that any of them took effect. It is believed, however, that he was wounded, slightly wounded. We have given the story as it was told us. If it be true, all we have to say is that in our opinion there should have been no taking of prisoners under such circumstances. Fiends guilty of an outrage as detailed above, should have a through ticket by the shortest and quickest route to the country where neither the wood-bine, nor any other green thing, twineth."

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HONOR THEIR MEMORY.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic Yesterday Afternoon to Further the Plans for Decoration Day—The Soldier's Orphans and their Apprenticeships.—Co-operation of Trades' Unions Solicited.

Yesterday afternoon, in Postmaster Stewart's office, the Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic met, to take action to further the plans for properly observing Decoration day. Capt. J. F. Hunter occupied the chair and Capt. W. W. Tyson acting as Secretary. On motion, a committee of three was appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions commemorative of Capt. W. G. McClure, and to have the same engrossed and presented to his family. Col. Stewart and Captains Cline and Tyson were appointed such committee to report at the next regular meeting.

Capt. Tyson from the Committee on Finding Employment for Orphan Children from the Soldier's Home reported. Considerable discussion was had on the subject. It appears from the statements made, that a large number of children will have concluded their course of studies during this summer, and it is proposed to bind them as apprentices, to such trades as they wish to learn, and to educate the girls to certain professions and callings, and fit them as useful members of society. In regard to the latter, it was thought best to confer with the various trades unions to see if they would not operate with the committee in obtaining for these orphan boys suitable apprenticeships in such callings as they may desire. Any communications from the Presidents or Secretaries of the various unions will be gratefully received by Col. Stewart at the Postoffice.

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BREVITIES.

....A landslide east of McKeesport, on Sunday, detained all travel on the Connellsville road east of that place. Sunday trains in consequence did not go beyond that point.

....The Oakdale Academy and Normal Institute is steadily rising in public favor. Prof. Silas Cooke, the popular instructor, will assist Prof. Patterson and Mrs. Douthett during the present term.

....The Supreme Court of the State has granted a writ of error in the case of Jacob Staup, convicted in the Fayette county Court of murder in the first degree. The writ is made returnable here on the third Monday in November.

....The extensive tannery of W. C. Rickard & Co., Brush Creek township, Jefferson county, Ohio, caught on fire Thursday night last, and was almost entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at about $8,000 to $10,000; insurance $5,000.

....THE Pittsburgh GAZETTE is the largest, cheapest, most reliable and decidedly the best newspaper in Pittsburgh, a city in which newspapers are published than any other in the United States, in proportion to its population.—*Mount Vernon Republican.*

....At the hearing yesterday morning it was ascertained that the box of tobacco, stolen by Reismeyer, as noticed in yesterday's GAZETTE, had been taken from the freight depot on Grant street. In default of bail Reismeyer was committed to jail to await trial.

....Mr. William Vallance, of Allegheny, a fireman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was found on Wednesday night, near Youngstown, Ohio, badly mangled and dead. He had been accidentally thrown by the machinery under the train and run over.

....Saturday evening the ditch cut on Troy Hill, Allegheny, was filled in and broke a gas pipe across it. It was soon discovered and the escape of gas stopped, but the people in the neighborhood will have to do without gas until the breach is mended.

....The Oakdale Fair will be held on Thursday, May 1st. A large turn out of farmers, manufacturers and poultry dealers may be expected, while many politicians will doubtless be present with the intention of "hoeing a row." Admission free. Cordial invitation is extended to all.

....Pittsburgh Commandery of Sir Knights Templar, at a late meeting, determined to attend the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery at Meadville, in May next, as escort to Sir Knight G. W. Schoyer, the present Grand Commander. The Sir Knights will go in full uniform, and a grand entertainment is expected.

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For Commissioner.

Election times are approaching and the voters of the county will soon be called upon to express their preferences at the ballot box for the candidates whom they desire to be chosen as their office-holders for the ensuing terms. The claims of the gentlemen, who on such occasions present themselves for favor, are generally freely canvassed, and he is a good man, indeed, who can withstand the criticisms. Among those whose card announces his candidacy is Mr. Augustus Beckert, who comes out for nomination as a Republican candidate for County Commissioner, and is one whose claims will bear scrutiny. Mr. Beckert is a soldier, who lost a leg in the army after a brave and faithful service. Aside from that he is a gentleman of fine business tact, so essential in the Commissioners' office, and withal a man whose integrity is unquestioned, and whose record in public and social life is without a blemish. We do not desire to disparage the claims of any other candidate, but suggest to voters that here is one who possesses elements that very peculiarly commend him to their support.

A First Class Sewing Machine.

The American Button-hole Overscaming Sewing Machine, while it possesses all the qualifications of other first class Shuttle Family Sewing Machines, has combined the Overscaming and Button-hole making; which makes it stand foremost among Family Sewing Machines, not only for its combination, but also for its simplicity and the rapidity with which it can be changed from one kind of work to another. Call and be convinced, at James Espy's sales rooms, 178 Liberty street.

The Postoffice Robbery.

Yesterday morning officer McCullom, of California, Pa., arrived in the city with Austin McKean and John Montgomery, charged with robbing the postoffice at that place. The accused had a hearing at once before United States Commissioner Gamble. From the evidence it appeared that the parties had been roaming about the town on the afternoon previous to the robbery, and perpetrated several petty thefts. They first called at a drug store and stole two bottles of bitters, and finally went to a photograph gallery, where they had their pictures taken, and carried away with them a hatchet and clothes brush. They then went to the store of Mr. Dawson, in which the postoffice is located, and effected an entrance by cutting open a shutter in the rear of the building. About one hundred and fifty dollars worth of clothing was carried off, and some fifteen dollars in money belonging to the Postoffice Department. The hatchet used in opening the window having been left behind afforded a clue to the parties who had perpetrated the robbery. Montgomery, after his arrest, admitted that he, McKean, and a third party whom he did not know, had committed the robbery. After the hearing, McKean was committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail, but Montgomery secured the amount required and was released.

About Oil Torpedoes.

The oil torpedo inventors' war is still going on in the U. S. Courts. On Saturday hostilities were renewed with vigor by Alexander Hamar, through his attorneys. Hamar filed an answer in the U. S. Circuit Court to the bill of Colonel Roberts, in which he (Hamar) claims to have been the original inventor of the process covered by the torpedo patents, and also submits as part of the answer copies of letters patent granted to him under date of July 10, 1872, for the manner of constructing and exploding torpedoes. A rule was granted on Col. Roberts to show why the preliminary injunction issued against Hamar should not be dissolved, and was made returnable on Saturday, May 10.

A Perfect Family Sewing Machine.

The superior merit of the American Button-hole Overscaming Sewing Machine, consists in the fact that it will do everything that any machine will do, and in addition, is easily controlled, works a beautiful button-hole, or eye-let hole, embroiders over the edge, does overscaming, is of the finish and workmanship, and works rapidly and accurately. It is undoubtedly a complete Family Sewing Machine. James Espy, agent, 178 street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Methodist Recorder says "the great need of the times is a *Christian Sabbath March* for Christians who prefer entering the sanctuary after divine service has commenced. It should be elaborate enough to occupy about twenty minutes, and have a variety of time and movement, slow and steady bars for the aged, (although a few measures of this will suffice, for the very oldest people are already in their pews before appointed hour of worship), a page or two of lively music for the children and maidens who are scarcely more than iron-gray; and then a full sweep of fantastical demi-semiquavers, with bugle notes, nightingale imitations and much variation, that the young men and young women who always come early and time to exhibit the *latest* styles of dry goods and millinery. *A Grand Church-Aisle March*, with various editions for Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians, would be a fortunate investment."

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A family named Henry, consisting of the father, son and daughter, residing near Germantown, Ohio, were poisoned on Wednesday. It is supposed from arsenic put in their coffee by persons unknown.

—It is expected at the War Department that General Davis, who left San Francisco on Friday morning for the Modoc country, will arrive there and assume command of the troops about Monday morning next.

—A cannon weighing 1,950 pounds has arrived in New York from Berlin, as a present from the Emperor to the Lutheran Church of Titusville, Pa. The cannon was captured at Sedan, and will be used to toll for the church.

—It is reported a number of young Piute Indians who spent the winter among the settlements of Nevada, lately disappeared, well armed, into the mountains. It is supposed they have gone to join hostile bands in the North Park sades, from whom trouble is anticipated.

—Two laborers at the Alms House, at Portland, Me., named Michael Sullivan and John Warren, quarreled on Friday morning about a woman, and Sullivan struck Warren a blow on the fist of the latter. Warren is fifty-five years of age and has a wife in the State Prison. Sullivan was sixty years of age and leaves a wife and child in the Alms House.

—A letter from Newfoundland states that a clause in the charter of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, which has passed almost unnoticed, provides that at the end of the first twenty years the Government of Newfoundland has the right of purchasing the line at a valuation. The first twenty years terminate in 1875. The Company recently applied to the Government to have this clause rescinded and their possession be thus continued for the next thirty years, but the Government refused.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 28, 1873.

The papers of to-day are full of the defalcation of the cashier of the Atlantic National Bank amounting to about $100,000. Of course there will be a storm of condemnation heaped upon the offending man, and not without reason, too; but while we condemn these crimes of officers in responsible positions, there are some lessons to be learned from these frequently-recurring defalcations. The question does arise—Is there not something wrong with our banking system that such defalcations should be possible? It seems to us that there are some errors and defects about our banking business which can and ought to be remedied. Chief among these defects is that, as a rule, cashiers are not paid liberally enough—not enough when the great responsibility of their positions is considered. A cashier, in this city, receives a fair salary that in addition to having a com

DAILY GAZETTE.

THOSE RAILROAD BONDS.

The Story of the Negotiations.

An Interesting Chapter in the City's Financial History.

The Whole Business in Review—Statement of Col. Phillips Concerning the Compromise—The Legal Difficulties Disposed Of—Making the Best of the Situation—How Money was Saved to the City—Statements from Hon. Judge Veech and City Attorney Bigelow.

Since the commencement of the discussion in relation to those railroad bonds, considerable interest has been awakened in the subject, an interest that was very much increased by the announcement made by Col. Wm. Phillips in Council Monday afternoon, that he proposed giving a full history of the case. In accordance therewith, the following statements were prepared, and as a succinct account of an important financial transaction, connected with the city's monetary affairs, the papers will be regarded as valuable as well as full of interest:

The matter, as we have said was called up in Councils Monday afternoon when

Mr. Phillips presented a report of City Solicitor Bigelow and a communication from Judge Veech, relative to the railroad bonds, and remarked as follows:

STATEMENT OF COLONEL PHILLIPS.

MR. PRESIDENT: Before the communications now submitted are read, I wish to give a brief history of statement of our railroad difficulties so far as my recollections serve me. You are all aware of the troubles in which our city became involved, arising out of its subscription to the capital stock of various railroads. I need not detain you by any lengthy history of our early troubles, as they must be fresh in the minds of nearly every gentleman present. It will be remembered by a great many of the members of this Council, that our financial embarrassments commenced about 1861 or 1862. At or about that time suits were brought and judgments obtained against the city for a very large amount, reaching nearly to one-half million of dollars. The judgment creditors, through their attorneys, attempted to find some property belonging to the city upon which they might levy, in order to secure payment of their claims.

Among the first things levied upon were the stocks held and owned by the city of Pittsburgh, although those stocks had been previously assigned by the city to certain gentlemen in trust for the benefit of the bondholders. Jno. W. Riddell, Esq., was, I think, at that time, our City Solicitor. The suggestions as to the assignment originated with him; he was also ably assisted in this matter by Hon. Thos. Williams and Hon. Jno. P. Penny.

Had the Trustees to whom the stocks were assigned acted with promptness, we might, it it has been thought by a great many, have recovered back the stocks which were levied upon and sold by the judgment creditors at Marshal's sale.

About this time the City Council had wakened up to the importance of the issues pending. They immediately took action by passing an ordinance authorizing and empowering the Finance Committee, of which I was a member, to compromise, if possible, with the holders of our bonds on the best terms which could be obtained. The Finance Committee had many meetings, and at last fixed upon a compromise, which they proposed to submit to the holders of our bonds.

The arrangement which we proposed to make with them was to issue bond for bond, having fifty years to run, bearing four per cent. interest. We had many interviews with the agents of the German bondholders and received many communications from them relative to the proposed settlement. We failed, however, to carry out that arrangement. They did not like the four (4) per cent. bond.

We then changed our tactics, and proposed a 5 per cent. bond, deducting 14 per cent. from the par value of their bond. We succeeded, under this arrangement, in exchanging bonds to the amount of four or five hundred thousand dollars.

We were exceedingly anxious, however, to get the German parties, who held, I think, from $800,000 to $1,000,000 of our bonds, to join in this arrangement.

They, it will be observed, were the purchasers of the largest portion of the city stocks. We were contesting their title to the stocks which they had purchased at Marshal's sale, and had employed Judge Veech to assist J. W. F. White, Esq., who was then acting as City Solicitor, to recover back the title to the stocks previously sold.

Our attorneys thought the case a doubtful one and advised the Committee to that effect, and instructed them to make any compromise or settlement possible whereby the city might recover any portion of these stocks. Accordingly we made the following proposition to the attorneys and agents of the German boudholders: that if they would compromise and put their bonds into the settlement on the basis before mentioned, we would withdraw our bill in equity and let them have the one-half of the stocks which they had purchased at Marshal's sale, the city retaining one-half of said stocks.

This was agreed to, but the question then arose as to whether, under this arrangement, the committee might not have an elephant on their hands. If we had the stocks transferred to the city, they might be immediately levied upon by other creditors and again sold for a mere song.

The Finance Committee, therefore, thought best to sell the city's interest in all the claims she might have to any of the stocks originally held and owned by her.

The next thing was to find a purchaser which proved to be a matter of great difficulty under the circumstances. The stock was offered, I believe, to every member of the Finance Committee, but no one would take the responsibility. Fearing that the city would be the loser, I agreed at length to become the purchaser, if the Finance Committee would name a price that would justify me in making an absolute purchase. It was distinctly understood that the sale and purchase was to be absolute. There was not to be any trust in the transaction.

Mr. McAnulty and other members of the Committee consulted about the matter, and proposed to sell to me the City's interest and claim to all stocks previously owned by her for $70,900, in notes having 4 months to run. The notes were drawn up under direction of Mr. White, then acting as Solicitor for the city, signed by me, and handed to the Treasurer or Controller. I stipulated in these notes for the privilege of paying them at maturity either in money or in the five per cent. compromise bonds at 85 cents on the dollar.

I then immediately set to work to dispose of these stocks in order to meet my obligations, and succeeded in doing so.

After having disposed of all the stocks, and wound up the whole matter, I asked the Finance Committee to meet me and settle. The Committee met for this purpose. I settled with them, and paid them for my obligations, ninety-two thousand and some three or four hundred dollars.

After settling with the Committee, I found I had made upon the operation $33,000, or 33 bonds of $1,000 each.

I handed this amount over to the Committee as a donation to the city, telling the Committee as I wished it to be used as the nucleus for a sinking fund—to ultimately retire and pay off the city's railroad indebtedness. The Committee received it and immediately passed a resolution appropriating the bonds which I had just paid in, namely: the ninety-two thousand before named, and the amount donated by me, making in the aggregate $125,000, for the purpose of creating a sinking fund, ultimately to pay off the railroad indebtedness of the city.

The Committee also made application to the Legislature for an act of Assembly, creating Commissioners to take charge of this fund. The coupons have been regularly clipped every six months, and additional bonds purchased with the coupons until the bonds now in the hands of the Commissioners amount in the aggregate to the sum of $185,000.

These bonds are deposited by the Commissioners in the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh.

I may here say that if my associates on the Finance Committee, Mr. James McAuley, Mr. McCargo, Mr. McEwen, or Mr. Nathaniel Holmes were living, no statement would be necessary by me in relation to this matter. Either of them could have presented the facts more satisfactorily than I have done.

I need not take up the time of Council longer, as the report of the City Solicitor and the accompanying communication of Judge Veech contains a full statement and history of this transaction as it appears from the records:

JUDGE VEECH'S ACCOUNT.

ALLEGHENY, April 26, 1873.

To Thomas S. Bigelow, Esq., City Attorney of the City of Pittsburgh:

SIR: I am requested to furnish you with the following statement:

Early in the year 1863 I was retained, on behalf of the city of Pittsburgh, to co-operate, professionally, with Mr. J. W. F. White, then acting City Attorney, in defending the city, its property and revenues, against various formidable attacks then being made upon them by the holders of bonds which had been given by the city in payment of its subscription to the capital stocks of certain railroad companies, and in carrying out a project of compromise with the bondholders which had been authorized by an Act of Assembly of April 11, 1862, and proposed by ordinances of the City Councils in pursuance of that act.

Upon looking into the situation, I found it to be one of peril. Briefly stated, it was so far as I can now recall its aspects, as follows:

The city had issued to the railroad companies its bonds to the amount, I think, of $1,800,000 bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, for which coupons were annexed to the bonds. The bonds were issued at various dates, from 1850 to 1856, to come due in from twenty to thirty years from date. But little of the accruing interest had been paid; and for much of that which was in arrear, judgments had been obtained in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western district of Pennsylvania, amounting to nearly half a million of dollars, which amount was being increased at every term of the U. S. Court.

Upon some of these judgments obtained in 1860, executions had issued, resulting in a sale by the U. S. Marshal of the city gas stock and of most of its railroad stocks, for which the bonds had been given. These sales having been made—in January 1861—under the cloud of repudiation and an adverse claim, were at a great sacrifice, yielding in the aggregate, I think, only about $7,000.

The coupon holders having judgments, were also in hot pursuit of other property of the city, and of its current resources. Process had issued to confiscate its revenues from their necessary purposes to the payment of some of these judgments, and thus stop the wheels of the City Government. Its Water Works, and perhaps some other fixed property, had been seized in execution.

Upon application to the Court these proceedings were set aside. This gave some relief. But the great object then aimed at was to bring about compromises with the holders of the judgments, bonds and coupons, under the act and ordinances already referred to. To this the Finance Committee, the Controller and Counsel were bending all their efforts. But they were confronted at almost every step by formidable difficulties. And now I must go back a little in the narrative.

After many suits had been brought on the unpaid coupons, but perhaps before Judgment, the City Councils, by resolution of March 19, 1860, had directed the Mayor to assign all the city's railroad stocks to five trusty citizens, to hold and dispose of them for the use of the holders of the bonds which had been given for those stocks, respectively. The Mayor had executed this resolution by making the assignments on the transfer books of the railroad companies. The resolution had been recarded within thirty days from its passage, in an ordinance book of the city in the County Recorder's office, as city ordinances are recorded. But neither it nor the assignments were acknowledged or proved, and no inventory or appraisement of the stocks had been filed. It was doubtful whether or not the Trustees had accepted the trust, and it was denied that any of the bondholders had recognized it.

The U. S. Marshal had been ordered by the Court to assign to the purchasers, or some of them, the stocks which he had sold. But some of the Trustees, under the resolution of March 19, 1860, had warned the Railroad Companies not to allow the transfers; and most of them, if not all, had declined to allow them.

It was an element of the project of compromise with the bondholders—indeed was expressly provided in the act of April 11, 1862—that the R. R. stocks should be used in payment to the bondholders; and the city ordinances of October 27, 1862, had provided that the stocks should be transferred at their "nominal value" in payment of coupons overdue, leaving the principals only to be exchanged for new fifty year four per cent. bonds. And another act of Assembly, passed March 12, 1863, had authorized the Trustees to sell or assign those stocks at discretion in furtherance of the proposed compromise. But the purchasers of the most valuable portions of the stocks would not relinquish their claims; and the Railroad officials would not allow the Trustees to dispose of them, so as to render a sale or transfer effectual.

To bring this conflict of claim to a decision, one of the Marshal's Vendees, Mr. August Siebert, of Germany, had, to Nov. Term, 1862, of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, filed a bill in equity against the P. F. W. & C. R. Company, the city and its assigns under the resolution of March 19, 1860, the objects of which were to obtain a decree setting aside the assignment as fraudulent, null and void, and to compel the Railway Company to allow the stock sold—claimed to be 4,000 shares—to be transferred to the plaintiff. It was claimed by the plaintiff, through his eminent counsel, Messrs. Shaler and Knox, that the assignment to the five trustees was void, because not duly recorded as required by the act of 1818, and, even if duly recorded, that it was null and void, because made to hinder and delay creditors. These allegations were met, on behalf of the city and the Trustees, by a denial of the fraudulent intent, and, by the positions taken, that the assignment was not within the purview of the act of 1818; that, having been recorded within the required time thirty (30) days in the ordinance book in the Recorders office, it was valid; and that the Marshals' sale, having been made on an ordinary execution instead of under an attachment, as required by the act of 1836, was a nullity, because, at the time of the levy and sale the stocks were standing on the R. R. Companies' books in the names of the Trustees, and not in the name of the city.

Substantially this was the situation when I came into the case. The cause of Sirbert was set for hearing, on bill and answer, at the May term, 1863; and as the case then stood Mr. White and myself entertained considerable confidence in our positions. But it was not then heard. Other eminent counsel, Messrs. Hamliton & Shiras had been brought into the plaintiffs' case, and the bill was materially amended, and the cause continued to November term, 1863. In the meantime testimony was taken on both sides. The filing of the amended bill added to the embarassments of the defence. It required a full answer, one was put in; but it was objected to, according to the practice in such cases; and the Court, on argument, ordered a further answer. For this reason the cause was ordered to stand over for final hearing to May Term, 1864.

It should be stated that not all the city's railroad stocks were sold on the executions in January, 1861. The P. & Steubenville was entirely omitted, and only 4,000 out of 5,088 shares in the P. F. W. & C. R. R. were then sold. These in their transmutation into stock of the P. F. W. & C. R. Ry., stock were reduced to 2,544 shares: And as the Mayor, in executing the resolution of March 19, 1860 had assigned only 4,800 shares, 288 shares, (equal to 144 of the new stock) were allowed to be assigned by the Marshal to Mr. Siebert, thus reducing his claim in the suit to only 3,712 of the old, or 1,856 of the new shares. This left 544 old shares, as well as all the P. & Steubenville railroad stock, unsold. Upon the discovery of these omissions, in 1863, they were seized and sold by the U. S. Marshal, to other purchasers. Mr. Siebert's purchases at the sale in 1861 covered, besides the 4,000 P. F. W. & C. Ry., 5,300 shares in the Allegheny Valley, 2,000 in the Charters Valley, and 300 in the P. & Connellsville. The other railroad stocks of the city in these railroads were sold to various other purchasers.

In 1863-4 none of these stocks were considered worth much, if anything, except the P. F. W. & C. Ry. It was understood that the successor of the P. F. W. & C. Railroad Company might or might not at its pleasure issue the new stock, not being bound to issue it. The new stock was fluctuating in value. It had gone rapidly in 1862-3, but in the early spring of 1864 gave indications of falling. This state of things seemed to render it desirable to have a speedy end of the controversy, so far as that stock was concerned, which was all that we directly involved in the equity suit, though it had been agreed to make it a test case, so far as Mr. Siebert's purchases were concerned.

The efforts to compromise with the bondholders dragged heavily. Still something had been effected. Nearly all the bonds were held by persons residing in the East and in Europe. Much the largest part was held and represented in New York. None of them, anywhere, were inclined to take the stocks in payment of either principal or interest of the old bonds. Hence that feature of the compromise project had to be abandoned; and the City Councils, by ordinances in May, July and August, 1863, provided for the issue of bonds to pay both principal and interest, in sums to suit, and at either 4 per cent. for full amount, or at 5 per cent. at 86 on the 100, at holder's option.

I think that in the early spring of 1864 and preceding winter, the Finance Committee, or some of its members, had arranged for the purchase of some of the railroad stocks which had been sold to other persons than Siebert, and perhaps Col. Phillips had actually bought some. But it was deemed exceedingly important to get *all* the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway stock, and to effect a compromise with the New York and foreign holders of bonds and judgments. To this end Col. Phillips, Mr. McAuley and others of the Finance Committee, and Mr. McCargo, Controller, made great efforts, some of them going to New York repeatedly. Negotiations became somewhat hopeful.

The state of things thus existing in April, 1864, conduced to a general compromise. A proposition coming from the plaintiff's counsel in the Siebert case was made to settle that controversy by giving to each party *half* the stocks in dispute. At the same time assurances were given and entertained that he and all the German claimants would compromise all their claims. Negotiations were at once entered upon for all these purposes.

But just here a new difficulty arose. The fearful array of unsatisfied judgments against the city for unpaid coupons, remained almost unbroken and was semi-annually becoming stronger. It would not do for the city, in any wise, directly or indirectly, to become the owner of or have any interest in these stocks, so as thereby to subject them to be again seized and sold on executions. The great object was so to rescue them, or as much of them as could be obtained, from the sales already made, so as in some safe way to render them available as absorbents of either the old or new bonds.

As soon as it came to be hopeful that a compromise with the New York and German bondholders could be effected, the offer to compromise the equity suit on the half and half basis, was seriously considered. Mr. White and myself concurred in advising its acceptance, indeed in earnestly recommending it. Our positions on the law of the case were by no means impregnable, and the more we examined them, as the case then stood, the less confidence we had in their strength. Such, I am sure, was my view of them. I came to the conclusion that the assignment of March 19, 1860, was radically defective for lack of being properly recorded, to say nothing of its other untoward aspects, and as it was the basis of the transfers by the Mayor on the railroad company's books, the stocks at the date of the levy and sale must still be regarded as belonging to the city, and therefore that these sales on Fi. Fa. were properly made and the purchaser's titles indefeasible under any view. I certainly deemed it a fair case for compromise upon the terms proposed. The offer was therefore agreed to be accepted, provided its formal details could be properly arranged and carried out.

Cotemporaneous with these negotiations and conclusions in April, 1864, Col. Wm. Phillips, a member of the Finance Committee of the City Councils, offered to the committee (who, by ordinance, had full power over the subject), to *buy* the disputed stocks, or rather to *all* the railroad stocks which the city had owned, whether in dispute or not, and whether sold by the Marshal of the United States or not, and to give his personal obligation in payment for whatever fair price the other members of the committee would put upon them. After considerable consultation among themselves, and the legal counsel, a price was fixed; first at $60,900, understood to cover only those which had been sold by the Marshal in 1861, but afterwards, when all were embraced, enlargal to $70,900. I well recollect of the Colonel repeatedly saying, with his wonted emphasis, that if he bought, there would be no *trust* about it—that he bought out and out, for better or for worse. Indeed a purchase in any other way, or in any trust, express or implied, would have been downright folly in both parties.

The purchase was accordingly made as proposed, and the Colonel gave his notes for the agreed price, payable in four months from date, absolutely—he having privilege to pay in compromise bonds of the city at the rates upon which they had been issued to the old bondholders. One of his notes for $60,900 I find bears date April 30, 1864, the other for $10,000, July 5, 1864, corresponding with the dates of purchase as shown by the minutes of the Finance Committee. I thought at the time that it was a very hazardous enterprise on his part, and that the city had much the best of the bargain. But he had faith and "went in."

This arraagement having been agreed upon, the compromise of the Siebert case was also closed. The consummation of both bear the same date, April 30, 1864. The formalities agreed upon as to the suit were that the bill should be so amended as to bring in as parties the Allegheny Valley, and Charters Valley and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Companies, and in some other particulars, which was done, and they became parties. They had no other interest in the questions at issue than to have them decided. Thereupon, a form of decree to be entered by the Court was agreed on, which was, that the assignments by the Mayor to the Trustees was set aside, and the stocks adjudged to the plaintiff, to whom they were to be transferred on the Railroad Companies' books by the Clerk of the Court; whereupon the plaintiff, by his attorney, Mr. Knox, was to transfer *half* of each to Col. Phillips, and it was done accordingly, early in May, 1864. In this way the Colonel got, I think, 928 shares of the P. F. W. & C. Railway, 2,650 Allegheny Valley, 1,000 Chartiers Valley and 150 Pittsburgh & Connellsville.

This accomplished, the Colonel, accompanied by the Controller, Mr. McCargo, and perhaps by Mr. McAuley, again repaired to New York, and on the 28th of May, 1864, closed an agreement with the bondholders and their representatives there by which the new compromise bonds were agreed to be taken for all their old bonds, coupons and judgments, which was done, and in this way a very large proportion of the old bonds were taken up and the way opened for an easy acquisition of many more. The compromise effort began now to move steadily and smoothly. The crisis was past.

At or about the maturity of the Colonel's notes given for the city's claim to these stocks, he having acquired the requisite amount of the city's new compromise bonds, delivered them in payment to the Controller, and got his receipt therefor. This was in July, 1864. But a doubt having been raised as to the perfect and unquestionable validity of the transaction, because of the sale having been made to a member of the Finance Committee, it was thought best, out of abundant caution, to put matters back in *statu quo* until that doubt could be quieted. Accordingly the final adjustment was held over until after the passage of the Act of Assembly of March 12, 1868, by which, among other enlargements of powers in such cases, sales of stocks "by municipal authorities to one of their own number for a valuable consideration paid" were declared to be "valid to all intent and purposes." And the City Councils, by ordinance of August 27, 1866, discharged the Trustees of 1860 from that trust, and from all accountability thereunder, and expressly ratified and confirmed the sale of the Finance Committee to Col. Phillips.

The way was now clear for a final consummation of the entire transaction. Accordingly, as shown by the minutes of the Finance Committee, of February 23, 1867, Col. Phillips gave to the committee $92,000 5 per cent. compromised bonds, at 86 on the 100, in payment of his notes ($70,912), he paying the 5 per cent. interest from the maturity of the notes up to January 1, 1867, and at the same time donated to the Committee, for the city, $33,090 in 4 and 5 per cent. bonds, to be used as the nucleus of a special sinking fund for the redemption of other bonds of the city; all of which the Committee thankfully accepted. And the Legislature, by act of Assembly approved March 26, 1868, created, out of these bonds, a special sinking fund for that purpose, and appointed the Colonel and others a Commission to hold them and apply the coupons, or interest, as they came due, to the purchase or retiring of other bonds. There it is, I presume, where these bonds, with others, now are doing for the city the work intended. And I greatly err if it will not be found that by this consummation of the complications into which the city was brought by her railroad subscriptions, and attempted repudiation, she will in the end be largely more profited than by being the holder of all the stock which Col. Phillips acquired by the purchase.

I have endeavored, by reference to acts of Assembly, ordinances, books and papers, and thereby reviving my recollections, after a lapse of ten years, to make this statement as correct and intelligible as possible. It may be needlessly full on some points and not enough so upon others. But as far as it goes, I trust it will be found satisfactory.

The transactions were before your day as an attorney, and this narrative of them is submitted to you for whatever use you may think proper to make of it. I regret that Mr. White is not at home, to be examined and join in it, so far as it may accord with his recollections, as I doubt not he would cheerfully do.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES VEECH.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

I have been requested by William Phillips, Chairman of the Finance Committee, to prepare and lay before you a report of the history of the railroad stocks formerly owned by the city of Pittsburgh.

So far as disclosed by the acts of Assembly, the city ordinances, the resolutions of the Finance Committee and the records of the Circuit Court of the United States, I find the facts to have been as follows:

The aggregate subscriptions of the city amounted to the sum of $1,800,000, for 4,000 shares of the capital stock of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 8,000 shares of the stock of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, 10,000 shares of the stock of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company, 11,000 shares of the stock of the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad Company, and 3,000 shares of the capital stock of the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company. These subscriptions were paid for by bonds of the city, corresponding on dates and amounts.

Several years after the delivery of the bonds to the railroad companies, and when these bonds had been sold by the companies, and had found their way into the hands chiefly of foreign holders, the city, under legal advice, denied the validity of the subscriptions for the said stocks, and refused to recognize the bonds and to pay interest that has accrued on them.

Legal proceedings were instituted against the city, as well in the State Supreme as in the Federal Courts, the results of which were that the validity of the subscriptions and the binding obligations of the bonds were declared by the Courts. During the process of this litigation, judgments aggregating perhaps a half million of dollars were obtained against the city, writs of mandatory execution were sued out against the City Treasury, and writs of *fi. fa.* were sued out and levied upon the city railroad and gas stocks.

In the meantime, on or about the 19th of March, 1860, the Councils, by ordinance, directed the Mayor to transfer and assign the railroad stocks to Reuben Miller, Jr., Thomas Bakewell, John Holmes, John Bissell and Thomas Mellon, to hold the same in trust for the holders of the bonds respectively.

This ordinance was not predicated on the validity of the subscriptions and bonds, which, on the contrary, the city was contesting in the Courts, but it was thought equitable that the holders of bonds that purported to have been issued in consideration of these stocks should have the benefit of any value that was in the stocks.

Of course, if this transfer and assignment of the stocks had been validly made and enforced, the stocks would have gone to the bondholders, not in full satisfaction of their bonds, but only on account; and if the stocks had been then converted into money by a sale, the proceeds would probably have been but trifling, as all the railroad companies had become insolvent, and their stocks were deemed worthless.

But this transfer by the city, not having been accepted by the bondholders for whose use it was made, and not having been recorded in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny county within thirty days, as prescribed by the act of Assembly regulating voluntary assignments for the benefit of creditors, was ultimately esteemed invalid and abandoned.

On or about the 19th day of January, 1861, the Marshal of the United States, by virtue of certain writs of execution issued out of the Circuit Court, levied upon and sold to various persons 4,000 shares of stock in the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company (into the stock of which company the stock of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Company had been previously converted,) 10,000 shares of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company, 8,000 shares of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, 3,000 shares of the Chartiers Valley. These stocks then brought in the aggregate the sum of $7,038.80, which went to the benefit of the city, having been applied in partial payment of the judgments. The sums then realized on the sales of these stocks were really at about their then market prices, except in the case of the Pitts. F. W. & C. R. R. Co., the market value of whose stock, however, was at that time very low and fluctuating.

Of the stocks then sold, August Siebert bought in the 4,000 shares of the Fort Wayne stock, 5,300 shares of the Allegheny Valley R. R. Co., 300 shares of Pitts. & Coun., and 2,000 shares of the Chartiers Valley R. R. Co., and at No. 3 of November term, 1862, of the Circuit Court of the U. S., filed a bill in equity against the city, the aforesaid assignees of the city, and the several railroad companies whose stocks had been purchased by Siebert, for the purpose of compelling a transfer to the complainant of the stocks, so as aforesaid bought by him. Because was pending until on or about May 2, 1864, when a settlement of the controversy was effected by a compromise, the principal features of which were that Siebert, and the other German bondholders representing by him, and who constituted much the largest part of the city bond creditors, agreed to surrender their six per cent. bonds at 50 years and take in lieu of them bonds at 50 years, some bearing interest at 4 per cent. and others at 5 per cent. but in the instances in which 5 per cent. bonds were taken, the six per cent. bonds were reduced 14 per cent. of their principal, making the 5 per cent. bonds really equivalent to bonds at 86 per cent. at 5 per cent., or 4,per cent. bonds at par, and that Siebert and his party should take one-half of the stocks bought in by them on January 19, 1861, and transfer the other half to the city's vendee, William Phillips, who had become such under the following circumstances:

While the litigation with Siebert was pending, the Finance Committee became satisfied, by the advice of James Veech and J. W. F. White, Esqs., who were their legal advisers, that the title of the five trustees to the city railroad stocks would be held invalid, and that the result of the litigation would doubtless be to affirm the title of Siebert and of the other various purchasers of the city stocks that had been sold on execution.

Another difficulty that presented itself was, that the city could not claim to be the owner of the railroad stocks without thereby affirming the validity of the subscriptions which the city had resolutely contested under eminent legal advice, and whose validity to this day the city has never conceded, as the records of the Circuit Court showing suits still brought from term to term, on some of the old six per cents., whose owners still refuse to come into the terms of the compromise, abundantly prove.

Another practical difficulty was that any stocks that might have been taken or held by or for the city, would have been at the mercy of the judgment creditors, who were on the alert to seize any personal property belonging to the city.

Under these circumstances the Finance Committee, on or about April 30, 1864, and July 5, 1864, not conceding or admitting the city to be the actual owner of any railroad stocks, resolved to sell to William Phillips, all the interest, right, title and claim, which the city might have in and to railroad stocks, at and for the sum of $70,900, for which sum Mr. Phillips gave his obligations, payable in four months.

This act of the Finance Committee, in thus selling any claim that the city might have in railroad stocks to one of their own number, was subsequently confirmed by an act of Assembly, approved March 12, 1866; (see City Code, page 110) and by an ordinance of Councils, (see City Code, page 338, and City Ordinance Book, Vol. 2, page 288;) and by the latter the various railroad companies were "authorized, so far as the city is concerned, to treat with the said William Phillips, in disregard of any previous assignment or transfer made by the city authorities."

Under this arrangement not only was the city made the beneficiary to the amount paid for their title by Mr. Phillips, and the subsequent donation made by him to the Sinking Fund of $33,000 in city bonds, proceeds of stocks sold by him over and above the amount of his payments to the city; but this arrangement was instrumental in securing, as I have above mentioned, a settlement of the city's bonded debt, whereby the 20 year 6 per cents. were exchanged for 50 year 4 per cents.

A few figures furnished me by the City Controller may not be here out of place. Of the $1,800,000 6 per cents originally issued, all but $53,000 have been redeemed, and $1,747,000 of 4 per cents. issued in their place. As the 5 per cents. were scaled 14 per cent. out of their principal, they may be properly reckoned as 4 per cents. at par. Hence a saving of 2 per cent. per annum on the interest amounts to $36,000 per annum, which, by the time the bonds mature, will reach an amount equal to the original debt.

It is, perhaps, within the scope of this report to state that Mr. Phillips, besides the stocks received by him under the settlement with Siebert, became the purchaser of some of the railroad stocks sold on executions to other persons than Siebert, and that as appears by the minutes of the Finance Committee, the stocks so purchased by him were subsequently tendered by him to the city, but that, for the reasons before mentioned, which deterred the city authorities from holding or owning any tangible property, the offer was rejected and the Finance Committee elected to take in lieu of the stocks the amount of the moneys, with interest, which had been advanced to enable Mr. Phillips to purchase the stock. (See minutes of Finance Committee of date of April 30, 1864.)

The subsequent history of the railroad stocks can be briefly told. The Chartiers Valley and Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad Company stocks (which had also been sold on execution to various persons) became totally worthless by reason of the sale of those roads upon mortgages, and, as I am informed, the old stocks were not recognized in their organization of the companies.

The Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad stock remained at a merely nominal value for several years after the transactions above narrated, but have latterly risen somewhat in market value, although they are still unproductive to holders. *Been at present prices*, the stocks received by Mr. Phillips under the Siebert settlement, would not equal the present value of the Sinking Fund which was solely created by the bonds turned over by Mr. Phillips in payment of his obligations, and by the bonds donated by him out of the proceeds of the stocks. See Act of Assembly, approved March 16, 1868, establishing the Sinking Fund, page 169 City Code, and see minutes of the Finance Committee, dated Feb. 23, 1867, in the following terms:

"Mr. Phillips requested the Committee to settle with him by accepting in payment of his obligations given April 30, 1864, and July 5, 1864, compromise coupon five per cent. City of Pittsburgh bonds. After giving a settlement he presented ninety-two (92) bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each in payment of his notes, and the interest on said notes from the date of their maturity to January 1, 1867, at five (5) per cent.

"When Mr. W. R. Brown offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, Wm. Phillips has donated to the City of Pittsburgh, to be used in the redemption of bonds of the city now outstanding, twenty-four 4 per cent. coupon bonds of said city of one thousand dollars each, and nine 5 per cent. coupon bonds, also of said city, of one thousand dollars each, in addition to ninety-two 5 per cent. coupon bonds received of him, the said Phillips, in full payment of his obligations given for the city's title to railroad stocks formerly held by the city and sold on execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, and by the Finance Committee sold to him, said sale having been confirmed by ordinance of Councils, August 27, 1866:

"Now be it resolved, by the Finance Committee on behalf of the city of Pittsburgh, that they do thankfully accept the said donation of bonds and agree to apply them in the manner proposed by Mr. Phillips, and be it further resolved, that the coupons on the ninety-two bonds above referred to be also applied as they may mature to the redemption of bonds issued heretofore by the city."

All the foregoing facts of any importance to the public, appear in the various acts of Assembly, ordinances of the city and minutes of the Finance Committee, and have been published at large in the various editions of the City Code, accessible to all, and the particulars of these transactions were from time to time made matters of comment and explanation in the various reports of the City Solicitor. See particularly the report of J. W. F. White, Esq., to the Councils for the year 1864, published in the old digest of City Ordinances and Reports, page 62.

I beg to hand you, in connection with this report a statement of facts, kindly furnished me by James Veech, Esq., who acted with Mr. White as legal adviser for the Finance Committee, during the period covered by the litigation and settlement with Siebert.

Respectfully, &c.,

THOMAS S. BIGELOW,
April 28, 1873. City Attorney.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

In this court, on motion of W. C. Moreland, Esq., solicitor for Charles Bucky, a preliminary injunction was issued against J. D. Thompson and Major Wm. Frew, administrators of James McCully deceased, restraining them from pulling down and otherwise injuring the partition wall between the properties of the parties on Wood street.

In the Bench warrant issued by Judge Kirkpatrick against A. Gumbert, on the affidavit of Messrs. Pindi & Co., the defendant Gumbert and his surety being called and not answering, the recognizance was declared forfeited.

Trial list for To-day.

168. Thos. A. Carson et ux., vs. Andrew McCoy et ux.
50. Joshua Mall vs. John Ango.
53. Wilkins township vs. Isaac Mills, Sr.
83. F. Wendt vs. P. Demmell et al.
155. Simon Jacobs vs. The Adams Express Company.
45. Harry Darlington vs. Spencer, McKay & Co.
3. James McChadwick vs. Coleman, Rahm & Co.
14. Nancy McKeown vs. Wm. McKeown.
139. T. W. Loesch et al. vs. L. Gloer et al.
200. Lawrence Purcell vs. P. A. Madeira.
150. N. Ballentine vs. Jas. Richardson et al.
120. Robert Meddleton vs. Wm. Beardall et al.

The attention of Judge Hampton was occupied in hearing the argument of Mr. Gibson, attorney for the plaintiff in the case of Perry vs. Perry.

The case of Samuel Reynolds vs. Poor & Mellon, an action to recover for a quantity of sucker-rods for oil well, sold and delivered to defendants, who claim that they were defective in quality, and not equal to what was agreed upon in the contract, is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STOWE.

The case of the People's Plank Road Company vs. Phillip Beckart, being an appeal from an award of viewers and previously reported, is still on trial.

A preliminary order was granted in the matter of the application of the Householders' Fire Insurance Company, for a charter of incorporation.

Trial List for To-day.

225. Owens vs. Miller et al.
226. Owens vs. Raymond.
100. Bracken vs. Addis.
97. Seeger & Co. vs. Reed & Co.
142. Barton & Keeney vs. Young.
152. McClurg vs. Jack et al.
160. Welhr vs. Gleeman et al.
168. Scholtanz vs. Hughes.
175. Krans vs. Haas, admin'r.
198. Harrison vs. Lowery et al.
212. Robinson, Jr., vs. Myers.
58. Radcliff vs. Howard & Co.
98. Barclay vs. Tanner et al.
90. Coursin vs. McCharren & Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE McCANDLESS.

On motion of John Barton, Esq., decrees of condemnation were entered, and writs of sale ordered to issue against the steamboats "Venture," "Storm" and "Lioness No. 2."

In the case of Solomon Gaunis vs. George T. Stewart, of Fulton county, proceedings in bankruptcy were discontinued upon the payment of costs by defendants.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

Inman line steamer City of New York at New York.

National line steamer Greece at New York.

Hamburg line steamer Silesia at Plymouth.

Anchor line steamer Europa at Moville.

N. G. Lloyd line steamers Bremen and Main at Southampton.

French line steamer Ville du Havre at Brest.

Steamer Exline at New York.

The East End.

The residents of the East End, we are glad to learn, appreciate the efforts of their energetic citizen, William G. Anderson, and have assisted the Gazette to add a large route of the city press. Mr. Anderson serves the Gazette to all who want it, for fifteen cents per week, the same price as carriers in the old wards. He has also a large stock of smoking and chewing tobacco on hand that he will be glad to sell to those who use the weed. His store is at the corner of Frankstown and Penn avenues. Those wanting a paper or anything in his line are invited to call.

A Perfect Family Sewing Machine.

The superior merits of the American Button-hole Overseaming Sewing Machine, consists in the fact that it will do everything that any machine can do, and in addition, is easily adjusted, works a beautiful button-hole, or eye-let hole, embroiders over the edge, does overseaming, is of fine finish and workmanship, and works rapidly and accurately. It is undoubtedly a complete Family Sewing Machine. Sold on monthly payments by James Espy, 178 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fine Furniture.

For furniture made from the choicest materials, and unequalled excellency of workmanship, with a finish equal to the most exacting demands, go to Mead & Son's, Nos. 412 and 414 Penn street (east of railroad crossing), where you will always find an abundant supply. All their goods are manufactured under their own supervision, and they do not attempt to compete with cheap work at low prices, their work being of a superior quality and richness of finish.

Special Bargains this Week.

New Kid Gauntlets, latest styles.
Novelties in Straw Hats.
Sash, Ribbons, Moire and Plaids.
Hamburg Embroideries, new Patterns.
Guipure Laces and Edgings.
Ladies' Fine Undergarments.
Prices lower than ever at
ROSENBAUM & FLEISHMAN'S,
mwr 76 Market street.

Home Jewels.

There is no sewing machine manufactured that gives better, or is more sure to give real and genuine satisfaction to a family, than the Weed F. P. Sewing Machine. Those two letters F. F. mean Family Favorite, and that is the Company's trade mark. They are certainly favorites in every sense of the word, for there is no machine that can do better or more work, or that is easier to run. Mr. F. C. Biggert, No. 116 Market street, is the agent for this city, who will cheerfully give any information in regard to them.

ws.

The Homestead Sales.

Owing to the continued backward state of the weather the FREE EXCURSIONS and Auctions of the Homestead Bank are postponed to take place as follows:

At Homestead, Monday, May 19th.
At North Homestead, Monday, May 26th.
At Homestead Park, Monday, June 2d.
At Homestead Terrace, Monday, June 9th.
A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

Close at Nine O'clock on Saturday.

Wm. Semple, 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny, grateful to his customers for their very liberal patronage, would respectfully inform them that until further notice the store will be closed punctually on Satur